THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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WHY WE SMILE.

THE SOUTH TO HAVE THE BENEFIT OF A FAST MAIL.

The New Train to be Put on Next Sunday—Mail Matter from the East to Reach Atlanta Twenty Hours Earlier Than It Does at Present—A Great Convenience for the South.

WASHINGTON, March 7—[Special.]—At last the south is to have a fast mail. It will be the best and most satisfactory arrangement ever made for the expedition of the mail between the north and east the south and the southwest.

Some months ago, when the Richmond and Danville company took off the train it had been running out from Washington, at 11 o'clock in the morning, and substituted for it a train leaving this city at 9 a. m., the great bulk of the mail from New York, Boston and other eastern countries, destined for the south, was delayed practically one day. The train leaving New York at 4:30 a. m. bringing the metropolitan newspapers and the greater part of the business mail from the east pulled into Washington two hours after the Richmond and Danville train had left, and had to lay in the depot until eleven o'clock at night.

All this is to be changed, and the southern and southwestern states will soon be enjoying the best mail service they have ever known. An arrangement has just been effected by the postmaster-general with the Richmond and Danville people by which the 11 a. m. train from Washington is to be restored.

THE NEW SCHEDULE.

The new schedule will go into effect next Sunday morning. The big mail train from the east will, on and after that date, leave New York at 4:30 a. m. instead of 9 p. m., arriving in Washington at 10:45 a. m. instead of 5:35 a. m. This train will arrive at Charlotte at 2:40 a. m. instead of 12:30 a. m., and will reach Atlanta at 1:30 p. m. instead of 11:40 a. m. This makes a saving of 21 hours to Charlotte and 22 hours and 10 minutes to Atlanta.

The mail under this new schedule will reach Macon at 5:40 p. m. the day after leaving New York, making a saving of 24 hours; Montgomery will be reached just 24 hours earlier, and at New Orleans a whole day will be saved also. The mail will reach Birmingham under the new schedule 17 hours and 42 minutes earlier than it does now, connecting with the Cairo and West Point, leaving Mobile one full day earlier, advancing the delivery of mail from this line twenty-four hours, and securing a similar advance for all lines leaving New Orleans in the morning, connecting the train from Atlanta to Augusta, leaving Atlanta at 2:45 p. m. Wednesday, as against the 8 o'clock train Thursday morning, a gain of seventeen hours and fifteen minutes. In fact, making a gain of twenty-four hours for all points south of Charlotte, including all latteral connection of the through line from Charlotte to New Orleans.

This new schedule is remarkable for the expedition it affords the New England section with the cotton states, as the mail arriving at Atlanta at 1:30 p. m., Tuesday, will have the accumulation of mail at Boston up to 6:30 p. m. of the second previous day, from all of New England, being forty-three hours from Boston to Atlanta, while the present service reaching Atlanta at 11:40 a. m. Wednesday, being the 10:30 a. m. dispatch from Boston of the second previous day, but the dispatch is made at such an early hour in the day that, for all practical purposes, the mail represents the posting of the previous day, and thus there is practically to be an advance of about thirty hours.

THE ADVANTAGE TO MERCHANTS.

While this mail restores the time of the former southern fast mail to Atlanta and New Orleans, it is an improvement on all previous schedules, because it has better and more numerous latteral connections and scatters more widely through the south its immense advantages. It will place merchants in Atlanta and other southern cities practically one day nearer to New York and the eastern markets, and the New York newspapers, except the Herald, will arrive in the south one day earlier. During the recent unfortunate break in the mails at Washington the Herald has, with characteristic enterprise, maintained a special train at a cost of two thousand dollars a week to bring its daily edition into Washington at 8 o'clock every morning in time to make the southern connections.

Postmaster-General Vilas has given close attention to the imperfections of the southern mails, and the prospective arrangement is the result of his earnest desire to establish a southern fast mail that would be worthy of the name Since Mr. T. E Nash succeeded Mr. Jamison as superintendent of the railway mail service he has made a thorough investigation of this matter. He came to the conclusion that the funds at the disposal of the department were sufficient to guarantee a proper mail service for the south and he went to work to secure it. Besides being a sterling democrat Mr. Nash has already proved himself to be a man peculiarly fitted for the responsible office he holds. He appreciated the condition of the southern mails and determined to do his best to improve them. As the fruit of the first month of his administration we are to have the best and most complete service ever enjoyed by the southern states.

Our own Mr. Blount has been a powerful factor in the accomplishment of this benefit. He has worked might and main for it, and to him much credit is due. Superintendent Nash will visit Atlanta and other southern cities within the next two weeks for the purpose of personally inspecting the operation of the mails and of ascertaining what further improvements are needed.

A PETITION FOR PARDON.

Today Congressman Clements called on the president and laid before him a petition for the pardon of Wash Holmes, of Gordon county Holmes was accused of aiding in the rescue o some revenue prisoners captured in his county He fled to Arkansas, where he was taken and brought back to Atlanta for trial. A few months ago he was tried, convicted and sentenced to two years in the Albany penitentiary, where he now is. There are mitigating circumstances in his case which induced Judge Newman and District Attorney Hill to sign the petition for his pardon. The president didn't have time today to consider the case, but assured Mr. Clements that he would do so at his earliest opportunity. The chances are favorable for a pardon. F. H. R.

He Will Not Sign It.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Although pressure has been brought to bear upon the president to induce him to approve the river and harbor bill, and strong arguments have been made and cases cited to establish the authority of the executive to sign any bill within ten days after the adjournment of congress, it is positively stated at the white house that the president will not approve the bill.

AN INTERSTATE DECISION.

A State Cannot Impose a Tax on Drummers From Another State.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—In the United States court today a decision was rendered in the case of Sabine Robbins, plaintiff in error, against the taxing district of Shelby county, Tennessee, in error, to the supreme court of Tennessee. This case arises out of the following state of facts:

Robbins was engaged in Memphis soliciting orders for stationery for a Cincinnati firm, and in exhibiting samples for the purpose of effecting sales. A state law applicable only to this one taxing district was in force, subjecting "drummers," and all persons not having a regular licensed house of business in the district offering or selling goods by the sample, to a tax of ten dollars a week, or twenty-five dollars a month. Robbins, who was unlicensed, was arrested, tried, convicted and fined, and an appeal to the judgment was affirmed. The case has been brought to this court on a writ of error, upon the ground that the law imposing the tax is repugnant to that clause of the constitution of the United States which declares that congress shall have the power to regulate the commerce among the several states. The principal question involved is as to the constitutionality of the act which imposed the tax, and it is, in the opinion of this court, a question of great importance to the people of the United States, both as respects their business interests and their constitutional rights.

In a long and carefully prepared opinion by Justice Bradley, this court holds that the constitution gives to congress power to regulate commerce among the states, and that power is necessarily exclusive, wherever the subjects of it are national in their character or admit of one uniform system or plan of regulation.

2. Where the power of congress to regulate is exclusive, its failure to act indicates its will that the subject shall be left free from any restriction, and any regulation by states, except in matters of local concern only, is repugnant to such freedom.

3. The only way by which commerce between the states can be legitimately affected by state laws is when by virtue of its police power and its jurisdiction over persons and property within its limits, the state provides for the security of life, limb, health, comfort and property, or when it does those things which may incidentally affect commerce; but in making such internal regulations a state cannot impose taxes upon persons passing through or coming in merely for a temporary purpose; nor upon property imported and not yet become a part of the common mass, and no discrimination can be made by any such regulation adversely to the persons or property of another state, and no regulation can be made directly affecting interstate commerce. In the matter of interstate commerce the United States are, in the opinion of this court, but one country, and are and must be subject to one system of regulation, and not to a multitude of regulations. It seems to be forgotten that the people of this country are citizens of the United States, as well as of individual states, and they have some rights under the constitution and laws of the former independent of the latter, and free from any interference of restraint from them To deny a state power to lay the tax or require the license in question will not, the court believes, in any perceptible degree, diminish its resources. Goods when brought into a state in consequence of sale by a drummer will be liable to tax, and much will be realized if the tax were imposed before the sale. To tax a sale of goods under such circumstances before sale is, in the opinion of the court, clearly a tax on interstate commerce itself. If the employment of drummers injuriously affects local trade, congress may be appealed to to make such regulations as the case may demand, and congress alone can do this. The confusion into which the commerce of the country would be thrown by being subjected to state legislation on this subject would be, the court says, but a repetition of the disorder which prevailed under the old articles of confederation.

The judgment of the supreme court of Tennessee is reversed and plaintiff in error is ordered to be discharged.

Opinion by Justice Bradley, chief justice; and Justices Field and Gray dissenting on the ground that the law in question is applicable to drummers coming into Shelby county district from other parts of Tennessee, as well as to those from other states, and to relieve the latter from taxation imposed on the former would be a discrimination against the citizens of a state.

A similar decision was rendered—all the justices concurring—in the case of George Carson, plaintiff in error, against the state of Indiana. The judgment of the court of appeals of that state is reversed and the cause remanded with directions that the plaintiff in error be discharged.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE CRIPPLED

By the Failure of the Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The signal service is likely to be sadly pinched by the failure of the general deficiency appropriation bill. The deficiency estimates for the service aggregated $23,770, a large part of the total being estimates for transportation and mileage. Estimates for the transportation of men and baggage, etc., was a small item, amounting to but $2,325, but the failure of congress to appropriate that sum will cause much embarrassment, for according to the statement of the chief signal officer it is now impossible to move a man, even to discharge or re-enlist him, or to replace those who are dead or dangerously ill. The term of services of a number of men has expired, but they must be retained in the corps from the lack of money to send them to their homes. The most serious consequences of the failure of the bill, perhaps, will be a discontinuance of the storm warnings, cold waves, etc., at a number of important points, owing to the failure of the item appropriating $18,000 for telegraphing and reporting these warnings. So nearly exhausted is the sum now available for this purpose that a heavy cut must be made in the service at a very early day.

THE NEW OIL COMPANY.

It Obtains a Charter and Will at Once Erect Mills in the South.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The new cotton oil company which is to compete in the manufacture of cotton seed oil with the Standard Oil company, was chartered in Camden, N. J., Saturday, with these officers: President, Henry C. Butcher, of Washington Butcher's Sons, of this city; manager, Frederick Oliver, of Oliver Brothers, Columbia, S. C.; secretary and treasurer, John Oliver, of the same firm; engineer, Daniel A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, N. C.

The capital stock is $5,000,000, of which $4,000,000 is paid in by the incorporators as follows: Henry C. Butcher, Philadelphia, $1,000,000; William S. Harvey, Philadelphia, $500,000; John Oliver, Columbia, S. C., $1,000,000; Frederick Oliver, Columbia, S. C., $600,000; David A. Tompkins, Charlotte, N. C., $400,000; Alvin C. Nowland, Camden, N. J., $500,000.

The company is authorized to build mills at Norfolk, Va.; Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston and Columbia, S. C.; Savannah, Macon, Augusta and Atlanta, Ga.; Mobile, Montgomery, Demopolis and Sheffield, Ala.; Jackson and Meridian, Miss.; New Orleans and Shreveport, La.; Memphis, Tenn.; Houston, Galveston, Dallas and San Antonio, Texas; Little Rock, Ark.; and refineries at Kansas City, Chicago, Philadelphia, Camden, Jersey City and Hoboken. Work will be begun soon on the mills and refineries, and the most improved machinery will be used in them.

HE LINGERS,

BUT IS BEYOND THE POWER OF HUMAN SKILL.

Mr. Beecher's Condition Worse—His Pulse Weakening—The Physicians Waiting for the Last Moment—Conjectures as to the Cause of Death—The Physicians' Bulletins.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The condition of Mr. Beecher at noon did not vary essentially from that given to the press last evening. The only changes perceptible are an increase in the rapidity of his pulse and respirations. These stand respectively 108, and 36 to 38 per minute. Respiration is also more shallow. Temperature reaches 101 degrees. The symptoms indicate a gradual failure of vitality, which has been anticipated, and consequent slow approach of the end.

A large number of telegrams were received during the day, but none of these have been opened, and Colonel Beecher stated that no arrangement had yet been made to give them to the press. The physicians' bulletin at 8 o'clock tonight says that in general it may be said that Mr. Beecher's condition is worse than at any previous time. The character of the pulse has changed. It is now dicrotic, tumultuous and indicating failure of heart power. Respirations have increased in frequency and are more impeded by greater accumulations of mucus trechea than yesterday, though not to so great a degree as on Saturday forenoon. The temperature, taken every two hours, has not been the same on any two successive occasions.

It is impossible to conclude with any approach to certainty whether death will come by asphyxia, from failure of the respiratory centers, or from paralysis of the heart, or both, or as before stated from a recurrence of hemorrhage. It is, therefore, obviously impossible to indicate the probable line of termination of the disease. It is, however, the opinion of his physician that the limit will not be reached tonight. It is unnecessary to add that Mr. Beecher is entirely unconscious and suffers no pain. Doubtless his condition is that of one in a troubled dream.

A meeting of the parishioners of Plymouth church was held in the lecture room this evening. The room was crowded with male and female members of the congregation, and not a few friends from other churches, and there was scarcely a dry eye to be seen from the beginning to the end of the proceedings

The following letter from Mrs. Beecher was read:

To the beloved members of Plymouth church: I cannot speak my thanks to each one of you for the sympathy and love and devotion manifested in these last dark, sad days for your pastor. He can no longer speak to you for himself. Then permit me to do it for him, for myself, for my family. Each word of love from people so dear to your pastor's heart has been a comfort and balm to a heart wrung almost to bursting.

How he loved his church you will only learn in its fullness when you stand with him in heaven. To each and every one of you my earnest thanks and most earnest blessing for his wife and children, who are to lose the truest companion, the tenderest father and if we must relinquish all possible hope of his full recovery; oh, beloved, pray that his departure may be speedy that we may not long be agonized by this struggle between life and death. Pray. If he must leave us that before another day dawns he may receive his crown and be forever with his Lord. EUNICE N. BEECHER.

The meeting closed with a benediction pronounced by Mr. Beecher's assistant, Rev. Halliday.

Another similar meeting will be held there tomorrow night. The last issue of bulletins made was at 10 o'clock tonight, and was as follows:

Mr. Beecher is slowly failing, but we do not think he will die tonight.

W. S. SEARLE, M. D.

At 10:30 the house was closed for the night.

Death of Tracy Titus.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 7.—Tracy Titus, the well known theatrical manager, died on Saturday night at Sierra Madre Villa. He was at one time husband of Alice Oates, who died recently.

DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR.

How Trade Dollars May be Sent in for Exchange.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The following circular was issued by the treasury department this evening to holders of trade dollars:

Treasury of the United States, Washington, March 7, 1884.—Owing to the present inadequate provisions for the reception and storage of trade dollars, the redemption of which is provided for under act of congress passed February 20, 1887, the following regulations will be observed, in order, so far as practicable, to comply with terms of the law:

Trade dollars, if not defaced, mutilated or stamped, will be redeemed or exchanged at the office of the treasurer and the several assistant treasurers of the United States.

Requests for the redemption of these coins, stating the amount held should be forwarded to the above named officers, who will file application and notify holders in their turn when presentation may be made and payment obtained. Notification by holders of trade dollars to the treasurer or sub treasuries of the United States of amounts held by them respectively, will be held to be a sufficient presentation of coins within the meaning, and will entitle holders in the order of reception of such notification to deposit such coins in the respective sub-treasuries, when notified that such deposits can be received at those offices.

Notification must be filed with the sub-treasurers on or before August 1st, 1887. After notifying these officers and upon receipt of notification from them, such coins may be forwarded, by express or otherwise, transportation charges being prepaid, when receipts will be issued for amounts purporting to be contained in the deposits in the order of their reception.

Upon count and ascertainment of the amount of each deposit payment will be made thereof or in standard dollars or fractional silver coin at the option of holder. Defaced, mutilated or stamped trade dollars found in deposits will not be redeemed or exchanged by any of the sub treasury officers, but they will be returned to the depositor or purchased as bullion in sums of thirty dollars and upwards by the United States's mints at the option of depositors.

(C. N. JORDAN,
Treasurer United States.

Approved:
C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

A TRIP TO CUBA.

A Distinguished Party Leaves Washington for Florida and Havana.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—A party comprised of Senator Sherman and daughter; Miss Butler, daughter of Senator Butler; Senator Ransom, Senator Manderson and wife, Senator Palmer and niece, Senator Aldrich, Colonel W. P. Canaday, sergeant-at-arms; General McCook, secretary of the senate, and wife; Captain A. J. Galloway, and F. G. Carpenter and F. D. Mussey, (the last two named are newspaper correspondent,) will leave here at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning in a special train via the Atlantic Coast line and West India fast mail train for Florida and Havana, Cuba. The party will be gone about two weeks.

EARTHQUAKE PROPHECIES.

"No Time Should Be Lost in Making Preparations."

WASHINGTON, March 7.—E. L. Capen, who has had considerable success in predicting earthquakes, is out with a statement that the late seismic disturbances in Italy are to be followed by greater ones during the perion from March 8 to 18. He says:

If the Italian shocks were due exclusively to the forces of the feebler period, the prospect seems rather alarming for the next two months, and no time should be lost in making reasonable preparations.

THE INDIANA MUDDLE.

A Plan to Straighten Matters by Providing for Smith.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 7.—It was learned last night that several prominent gentlemen have written to President Cleveland asking that President Smith, of the senate, be appointed Judge Turpie's successor as district attorney, and that the governor has signified his purpose of calling an extra session of the legislature if the appointment be made. Representative Pallen's selection as warden of the southern prison; or Shiveley's appointment to a position on the state board of health, and Smith's resignation to accept the district attorneyship, should an appointment be made, will cause three vacancies to be filled by election, but each of the districts is solidly democratic, and there would be no change in the political status of the legislature. This would require thirty days, and an extra session would be called to meet at the end of that time, the democrats conceding Robertson's right to preside over the senate during its continuance. A strong effort is being made for Smith, but Judge Turpie is understood to oppose it because his contest and Smith's confirmation would both be before the senate at the same time. Other equally prominent democrats, however, regard this as the only way out of the muddle.

The session of the general assembly expired by limitation today, and both branches adjourned tonight. The appropriation bills were not passed, but this failure will not seriously affect the routine business of the state, for the reason that it is provided that when the general appropriation bill fails of passage, the appropriations made by the preceding legislature shall be continued. Nearly all the important legislation of the session has failed. Governor Gray tonight states that he will not call an extra session.

THE BRAKEMEN STRIKE.

A Bad State of Affairs on Ohio Railroads.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 7.—The situation between the officers and the striking brakemen on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad company is practically unchanged. The brakemen held a meeting this morning and decided to accept no compromise, insisting upon the third brakeman for all freight and yard crews. They decided unanimously to use all efforts to protect the property of the company and retain public sentiment on their side. Excitement was increased this morning by the conductors and brakemen in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio company striking and no freight is being moved in or out of the yards. They ask that the conductors shall receive two cents per hour, making nineteen and a half cents per hour; that ten hours shall constitute a day's work and pay at the same rate for all overtime. The advance asked by the brakemen is two and one-half cents per hour and by the conductors four cents per hour. The demands for an advance was made two months ago and the men receiving no answer, decided to pull out this morning. The men are quiet and orderly, and manifest a determination to secure the advance or not return to work. The brakemen on the Pittsburg, Cleveland and Toledo road have asked that the third brakeman be put on, and if it is not conceded they assert that they will strike Thursday of this week. The industrial establishments are badly crippled for stock, and a general shutdown is imperative this week unless traffic is resumed.

A SHERIFF'S DANGER.

A Crowd of Roughs Try to Detain a Prisoner.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 7.—[Special.] Sheriff Conner, of this county, returned today from Asheville, N. C., in charge of one Goodlake, wanted here for felonious assault. The sheriff had a thrilling experience. Goodlake's friends made a desperate effort to rescue the prisoner, and at one time the constabulary and better citizens of Asheville came near having a riot with roughs who were Goodlake's friends. Sheriff Conner was arrested on a warrant charging him with forgery, delaying him one day. Then an effort was made to further delay him by securing a writ of habeas corpus, which he eluded by taking the place of the fireman on the engine, on the train on which he had placed his prisoner. As fireman he avoided the writ until within six miles of the Tennessee line, when he was discovered by one of Goodlake's friends, all of whom remained in the train. The plucky sheriff then ran forward to the cow-catcher where he rode until the train reached the Tennessee line, his prisoner in the meantime being in charge of a deputy who refused to give the prisoner up until ordered by his superior. The affair created excitement in North Carolina. Goodlake's friends declare they will prosecute Conner. The prisoner is now here to await his trial.

WOMEN RAID A SALOON.

The Proprietor Knocked Down and His Liquor Spilled in the Street.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 7.—At Ellsworth, a few miles east of Bloomington, the active features of the liquor crusade were revived Saturday. A band of thirty-eight women marched to the 'gallon house" of J. McGreevy and asked him to close up his saloon and leave the place. This he refused to do, when they charged on the place. McGreevy met them at the door with a hatchet, but was promptly knocked down by George Whittaker. The women raided the place, rolled out all the liquors and spilled them in the mud. The women declare that they will clear out all gallon houses that may come here.

A FIGHT AGAINST ODDS.

A Negro Murderer Taken from Jail by a Mob and Hanged.

WINONA, Miss., March 7.—Alex Crawford, a negro murderer, was taken from jail by an immense crowd of enraged citizens today and was hanged from a trestle on the railroad near the town. He made a desperate fight in his cell against the crowd, being armed with a broomstick, which he wielded with effect, but was finally overpowered. He died game, refusing to make any declaration. His victim was Vic Loggins, a prominent merchant of Winona, whom he killed on the evening of February 28th.

Tragedy in Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 7.—Constable E. S. Logan was shot dead tonight in the drug house of Hurlbut Hess by Joseph Row, an employe of the firm. He has been arrested. Logan was questioning Row about some suspected infraction of the prohibition liquor law. Row evaded the inquiries, angering the constable, who pulled a revolver and fired past Row's face. Row immediately shot the constable down.

The Chicago Bribery.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Wardens McGaright, of the county hospital, Yarnell, of the county insane asylum, and Frey, of the county infirmary, were notified by Commissioner Aldrich today that the board wanted their resignations submitted, so the "boodle" investigation might proceed unobstructed. Each of the three intimated that he would not comply.

The Outrage at Nogales.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 7.—General Miles has received a telegram from Captain Lawton, stating that troops were encamped near Nogales but that he anticipated no trouble. The Mexican authorities regret the outrage committed by Lieutenant Guittrez and four Mexican soldiers, and have arrested all the offenders but one, and turned them over to the American civil authorities.

Hanging the British in Effigy.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 7.—On Sunday morning, an effigy of Captain Quigley, of the Canadian cruiser "Terror," was found suspended on Independent hall, at East Gloucester, with the British flag attached, the union down. The city marshal cut it down as soon as he discovered it.

THE KNOUT IN BULGARIA

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Five Officers Who Were in the Recent Revolt Whipped to Death and Others Dying—The Russian Minister at Bucharest at the Head of the Bulgarian Conspiracy—Notes.

PARIS, March 7.—The Temps asserts that political prisoners arrested in Sofia for participation in the recent revolt were whipped with knouts during the entire night following the arrest; that Kharavcloff is now dying from the effects of the knouting he received, and that five officers have already died from the effects of their punishment.

The Temps says the Bulgarian regents hope that they will succeed, by the exercise of such cruelty, in terrifying those meditating revolution, and in this way prevent new uprisings. The regents, the paper adds, trust that Russia will not interfere, and intend soon to proclaim the absolute independence of Bulgaria.

VIENNA, March 7.—The Tagblatt says that the Bulgarian government has obtained documentary proof that the Russian minister at Bucharest was at the head of the Bulgarian conspiracy.

THE DEBATE TODAY.

The Great Question in the British Parliament.

LONDON, March 7.—A conservative whip has been issued summoning members of the house of commons to be in readiness to support the government at the finish of debate on the cloture tomorrow. The Parnellites and radicals are concerting arrangements to have reliefs ready for a continuous sitting.

Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, has caused the circulation of a report among the conservatives to the effect that he is ready to introduce an Irish crimes bill on Monday if Sir Michael Hicks-Beach fails to do so. John Bright refuses to assist in the negotiations of the unionist radicals with the Gladstonians, and has protested against severing connection with the Hartington unionists. He continues opposed to any scheme for an Irish legislature.

The liberals have appointed a committee to watch the expenditures of the admiralty and war office and to trace any misuse of supplies. The Parnellites propose to call the attention of the house to articles in the London Times charging Parnell, Sexton, Arthur O'Conner and others, with a guilty knowledge of, and complicity in the series of murders in Ireland.

The times began a series of articles entitled "Parnellism and Crime," with an outspoken denunciation of the league leaders as having intimate, notorious and continuous relations with avowed murderers. One passage is as follows:

The National league movement is based upon a scheme of assassination, carefully calculated and coolly applied. Murderers provide their funds; murderers have their inmost counsels; murderers have gone forth from the league offices and set their bloody work afloat.

This violence of language pervades the whole attack, which is designed to assist the passage of the crimes bill.

The United Ireland publishes the names of six jurors who voted for the acquittal of Dillon and his associates in the conspiracy trial. In view of this fact, Major Saunderson, member for North Armagh, conservative, will ask parliament that the government afford special protection to the six jurors who voted "guilty."

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

The Septennate Bill Passes Its First Reading.

BERLIN, March 7.—In the reichstag today the septennate bill formally passed its first reading. Bismarck was present. The bill will be taken up for a second reading tomorrow and debate will ensue. Windthorst, leader of the clerical party, will then declare his intentions in relation to the septennate term. Other party leaders have announced that they will vote as they did when the bill was defeated in the late reichstag.

At a reunion of the center party, seventy five members being present, a general vote o confidence in the party leaders was passed. A committee of the upper house of the Prussian diet, has rejected all of Bishop Kopp's amendments to the ecclesiastical bill. The upper house will consider the bill in plenary sitting on the 18th inst.

General Broussart Von Schellendorf, minister of war, introduced the septennate bill in the reichstag. In his speech presenting the measure he said:

Let us forget what has passed. There is no doubt about the acceptance of the bill, but the greater majority it receives, the more significant will be its success. Therefore we ask you to vote for the bill in as strong force as possible. This will be the finest fruit the session will ripen."

Herr Benningsen said:

My friends, I absolutely favor the bill. The elections have decided the matter, which has a national character, especially in view of the state of foreign politics. At such a moment it is necessary to sink all political differences and abandon mere party tactics. Let us drop the question whether greater danger threatens from the east or from the west. One thing is certain. The emperor's unalterable love of peace is inspiring the peaceful German policy, and the steadfast endeavor of the government to maintain peace on the continent. The reichstag has no direct influence upon foreign affairs. It can, however, strengthen the government by promptly granting everything necessary for the defensive strength of the empire."

Herr Windthorst said he believed the bill would be rapidly passed and would not require discussion in committee. He reserved for the centre party, until the entire results of the reballots should be known, the right of defining its position.

Herr Von Helldorf referred to the already known result of the elections as leaving the reichstag no course but that of speedily assenting to the bill.

Herr Richter, new German liberal leader, said that he maintained the stand taken by him before the dissolution of the last reichstag. He would reintroduce his former motions and if they should be rejected, would vote against the septennate bill. After announcing that he would again submit a proposal for an imperial income tax, he proceeded to argue that the fixing of the peace effective force had nothing to do with the country's being prepared for war. His party, he said, had always supported national objects, and would continue to do so. As for the septennate, it might prove to be a permanent measure. Although he was conscious that his party was in the minority, he would endeavor to urge the necessity of two years' service.

Herr Von Kardoff supported the bill. He said that two years' service had nothing to do with the question before the house. The government had placed before the country a question of confidence. The response of the nation had been given. The national majority had been established, and everything would now be done to maintain it. Richter would not again succeed in obtaining a majority in the reichstag. In conclusion he urged the house to make the passage of the bill unanimous.

Herr Singer, on behalf of the socialists, condemned the bill on account of the great financial burden it imposed upon the people.

Herr Reichensperger reserved his objections until the second reading of the bill. It was then agreed to take the second reading at a plenary sitting. There was no proposal to refer the bill to a committee.

The first reading of the budget will take place tomorrow.

MAHONE'S PLANS.

He Thinks He Will Go Into the Fight Next Fall and Try to Go to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Alexandria Gazette this afternoon publishes an interesting statement concerning General Mahone's views on the state debt prior to his departure from Washington. The general had a conversation upon this subject with a prominent Virginia republican, who has been in his confidence a long time and said, with emphasis, that he would allow his right arm to wither in its socket before, by word or deed of his, or through any influence he might possess, he would aid in repudiating one cent of the just indebtedness of the state. He was not, he said, at present prepared to present his views at length or divulge his plans for a settlement but at the proper time he would make them known.

In reference to the amount of debt, he thinks there is no difficulty in its ascertainment, and that if the state and her creditors will employ three able financiers of this country or abroad, he would guarantee to demonstrate to them by facts and figures the sum the state owes, and whatever might be their decision, he would pledge himself to abide by it, and use all his influence to secure its adoption. Of his future political course, the general is uncertain, but is of the belief that he will go into the fight the coming fall and will assume the leadership, and in the event of success crowning his efforts, he will again go to the senate

A DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

A Manufactory of the Explosive Blows Up—One Man Killed.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The dynamite works of Mrs. Mary A. Ditmar, at Bay Chester, on the sound, blew up for the fifth time, killing one man and levelling buildings to the ground. The last previous explosion was the 30th of September, at which time four men were blown to atoms. Mrs. Dittmar was indicted for maintaining a nuisance on the complaint of citizens living in the immediate vicinity, and she was tried before the supreme court and a jury, and a verdict of not guilty was rendered. She then caused the building to be rebuit and the work of making dynamite, or rather a preparation of nitroglycerine, which is used on the new aqueduct, to be continued. The explosion today was in the mixing house. The only persons in the building at the time was Henry Aldinger, a German laborer. Max Kruger, foreman, had just left the mixing house and had almost reached the boiler house, when he was stunned by the crash and flying debris. When he recovered from the shock, he found himself surrounded with broken and splintered timbers and fragments of the young man's body, who was at work there at the time.

There were about 600 pounds of glycerine in the vessel. The site of the building is marked by a big hole about ten feet deep, and ten feet in diameter.

REDUCING EXPENSES.

Public Printer Benedict Thinks of Shutting up the Goverment Printing Office.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—It is probable that a large discharge of employes of the government printing office will take place in a few days. The unusually large amount of work ordered by congress during January and February caused such a large expenditure of money that a considerable saving in expenses will now be necessary. Public Printer Benedict says that about 150 employes taken on for work incident to congress, will be discharged, and that he had not yet determined whether to discharge almost as many more regular employes or furlough the whole force, but that he is inclined to adopt the latter course.

The public printer this evening discharged 106 employes, many of them regular hands. The discharged employes include men and women, and are distributed among the various branches of the office.

The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, March 7.—The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade during the past week, says: English wheat is rather firmer. The condition of samples is improving. The spring growth of wheat is reported healthy. Trade in foreign wheat has been slow. Prices are steadier. The market is free from the recent pressure to sell. Flour is slightly stronger. Linseed has declined six pence.

At today's market wheat was firmer; the tendency was against buyers. American reds were six pence dearer. There was an increased demand for flour. American brands were six pence dearer. Corn was three pence dearer. Barleys, oats and beans were quiet.

Sending Obscene Matter Through the Mails.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 7.—[Special.]—The United States district court met here at noon today, Judge Bruce presiding. There are one hundred and thirty-six cases on the docket, and the one attracting the most local attention is that of Tom W. Ellis for sending obscene matter through the mails, which will be called tomorrow. Ellis is editor and proprietor of the Hornet, a sensational weekly paper, and his checkered career is well known to readers of THE CONSTITUTION.

Large Flouring Mills Burned.

HUDSON, Wis., March 7.—The extensive flouring mill plant of O. Burkhardt, north of this city, burned this morning. Loss, $100,000. The mill was valued at $40,000; insured for $15,000. The elevator and warehouse are valued at $40,000; insured for $22,500. In the elevator were 35,000 bushels of wheat. A number of small buildings also burned. The owner will rebuild at once.

Discovery of Oil in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 7.—[Special.]—News reached city today of the discovery of petroleum oil at Vance's station, thirty miles below here on the Alabama great southern railroad. Oil was found at the depth of fifty feet and a steady stream is flowing to the surface through a two inch pipe. Indications of oil were found in the same locality about one year ago, but no boring was done until recently. Much excitement is caused by the news.

Return of the Eccentric Capitalist.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 7.—[Special.]—A. S. Austin, formerly of this city, who recently gained such notoriety in New York by his insane conduct, returned the other day to settle some private business matters. He says he is not insane but has been badly treated. He has sued the Hoffman house for ejecting him and will sue the New York papers for libel.

A Female Notary Public.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 7.—The last legislature enacted a law allowing women to hold the office of notary public. The governor today made his first appointment under this law in the person of the wife of State Senator Long, in Barber county. Mrs. Long is the first woman ever appointed to an executive office in Alabama.

The Nihilists of Finland.

LONDON, March 7.—A widespread nihilist plot has been discovered in Finland. Numerous students and artesans have been arrested in Uleaborg and Abo in connection with the conspiracy.

Bought for a Dollar.

AUGUSTA, Ky., March 7.—Under the laws of Kentucky the vagrant, Henry Dodson, who has been in jail, was sold to the highest bidder for seventy-five days. The jailer bought him for one dollar and immediately turned him loose.

A Boston Shoe Failure.

BOSTON, March 7.—Randall, Gile & Shallick, boot and shoe dealers, No. 93 Pearl street, have assigned. Liabilities $80,000; assets unknown. The failure is attributed to losses in the southern trade.

He is Short in His Accounts.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—The president of the Farmers' National bank of Cynthia, Ky., says today that Paul King, cashier, who attempted suicide a few days ago, was $18,000 short in his accounts.

MACON MANEUVERS.

PROBABILITY OF FURTHER CONTEST ON THE BOND QUESTION.

Bondholders Appear Dissatisfied at the Result—A Lively Contest in Sight—The Convict Investigating Committee—Religious Movements—J. Randall Brown in Macon, Etc.

MACON, Ga., March 7.—[Special.]—There is a pretty general opinion prevalent that the bondholders of Macon city banks will not give up the contest on the constitutionality of the Huff amendment to the funding bill. It is generally understood that the fight will be made in the United States court.

Your correspondent interviewed members of the bank commission today, but they declared themselves in total ignorance of any such move. The principal bondholders could not be seen, but others interested in the question expressed themselves as unsatisfied with Patterson's decision.

These, however, are in the minority. The greater portion of the citizens are in favor of putting into immediate execution the provisions of the bill, so that the city may be relieved of some of the useless burden of taxation under which it has groaned for a number of years.

The popular idea is that the city should be allowed to utilize the big excess of funds now appropriated to the retiring of bonds and paying the interest on outstanding ones.

If the matter goes before the courts it will be one of the most interesting contests on record. The citizens at large have made a brave fight, but the bondholders, although they have remained quiescent, have been watching the progress of the fight with much interest. This is, of course, to be expected, and there is no doubt that the matter will not be carried out without more or less opposition.

THE CONVICT INVESTIGATION.

Hon. J. E. Schofield, et al, Chairman of the Committee.

MACON, Ga., March 7.—[Special.]—Erroneous ideas of the investigating committee, appointed to look into the chaingang business, by the last legislature, seem to have gotten uppermost in the minds of newspaper men in some quarters. It is stated today that Hon. J. E. Schofield is in Atlanta at work at the matter, and that he is chairman of the committee. This is all wrong. In the first place, Mr. Schofield is only one of the committee, and what little he may be doing in Atlanta, in that line just now, is very unimportant compared to the work that the real chairman of this committee is doing. Mr. Schofield has even had to take the pains to declare himself a citizen of Bibb county through the public prints, so as to defend himself against the implied charge of living in one county and representing another in the general assembly. Now he will probably have to explain that he is not chairman of that committee.

For the information of the public, your correspondent is able to state that the chairman of this committee is preparing himself, and when the proper time comes he may be able to enlighten the minds of the people of Georgia on a great many things connected with the system.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

The Weekly Preachers' Meeting—Three Revivals.

MACON, Ga., March 7.—[Special.]—Today the Methodist ministers met at Mulberry street parsonage, and the preachers' weekly meeting was organized. This will convene at the parsonage every Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rev. J. M. Austin, of East Macon, was elected president, and Rev. Crawford Jackson, of Centenary, permanent secretary.

There are three revivals going on in Macon now. They are being conducted at the three Methodist churches, Centenary, Grace chapel and Jones chapel. Much interest is being manifested in these meetings. A third of Rev. Mr. Harrison's congregation were unable to get ... at Jones chapel last night.

The church building out there will be repaired and enlarged, the work on the foundations of the new addition having already begun.

AN OVERDOSE OF CHLORAL

Comes Near Proving Fatal to Josh Schofield.

MACON, Ga., March 7.—[Special.]—Mr. Josh Schofield has been quite ill. It was thought last night that he could not live, but he rallied during the morning and is better this afternoon. The cause of his critical illness was an overdose of chloral which he took yesterday, while feeling very badly. He inadvertently took too much, and in spite of the efforts of the physicians it came near proving fatal. It is thought that he will recover.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

Two Teachers Elected in South Macon School.

MACON, Ga., March 7.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the school commissioners today Mrs. Cynthia Shepherd was elected to fill the position in South Macon Grammar school, made vacant by the resignation of Miss Jessie Lane. Miss Peyser was elected to fill the vacancy left by Mrs. Shepherd's promotion in the same school.

Randall Brown at the Academy.

MACON, Ga., March 7.—[Special.]—J. Randall Brown gave his entertainment to a crowded house at the Academy of Music tonight. The finding of hidden articles, mental photograph and circuit of the hall were all successfully made, and a spiritual seance given afterwards. He will be at the Academy again tomorrow night. The audience was mystified by the wonders of his achievements.

DOTS AND DASHES.

Spicy Specials of Social Salad Served in Sentences.

MACON, Ga., March 7.—[Special.]—The material for the electric fire alarm service has arrived, and so soon as the chestnut posts arrive the work of putting the alarm in will begin.

On March 15 the mail service from Macon to Monticello will be transferred to the Covington and Macon railroad. The old star route walker will have a rest.

Three of the fire department horses are dead and several others are ill with pneumonia.

Whooping cough is disturbing the juvenility of East Macon.

Tomorrow night the big Hebrew charity ball will come off at the Volunteer's armory. The managers anticipate a big time.

Mr. Ed Ervine has got his signal service flags out over the handsome front of the Georgia music house.

Mr. L. Cohen, of Atlanta, came up from Montezuma and is spending the day in Macon.

A. E. Barnes, stenographer, is attending Morgan county superior court this week. He will go to Greensboro next week.

The case of Stewart vs. Jaques & Co. came up in the city court for a rehearing today. It was taken up to the supreme court and a new trial granted some time ago.

The Detroit baseball club arrived in the city today and began practicing this afternoon. The club will play exhibition games here on March 15th, 16th and 18th.

Pinkeye 's reported among Macon horses.

Business has got so dull that several young winter salesmen find themselves jobless.

Judge Emory Speer and Marshall L. M. Lamar will probably remove to Macon next winter. They will be heartily welcomed to Macon.

Chicken Thieves Infest Athens.

ATHENS, Ga., March 7.—[Special.]—Athens is overrun with sneak thieves, and every night the yards of our citizens are entered and robbed. A few nights since some one broke into the fowl house of Mr. G. E. Heard and stole four setting hens and the eggs under them. Sunday night Mr. Louis Morris's chicken house was invaded and every fowl on his place was carried off.

An Eastern Rajah

Had a ruby which lighted his palace at night. More precious than gems are beautiful teeth, which light up the face when displayed by a smile. Use SOZODONT, and your teeth will be brilliant as jewels, your breath sweet as the roses of Cashmere.

COLUMBUS CHRONICLES.

Raising Subscriptions for the New Road—A Jail Escape.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 7.—[Special.]—The committee appointed to solicit subscriptions to the stock of the Columbus Southern railroad, commenced work this morning. The committee, so far, has met with fine success, and there is now every assurance that the amount asked from Columbus and Muscogee county will be speedily raised. A public meeting in the interest of the road will be held Thursday night at the library.

It is stated on authority that the capacity of the cotton seed oil mill at this city is to be doubled.

Mrs. W. J. Howard, who lives a few miles north of this city, died on Sunday.

Mr. John Hill is now at the north buying a quantity of new and improved machinery for the Eagle and Phenix manufacturing company.

Six new box cars are being built here for the Columbus and Rome railroad.

Yesterday a colored boy attempted to burglarize the drug store of Hall & Wheat. For his pains he was detected, arrested, and is now in the lock-up. His name as Jim Porter.

Five prisoners escaped from the jail at Hamilton this morning when the jailer went to feed them. Two of them have since been captured. They are all negroes.

On Friday evening next, at the Hotel Riddle, a german complimentary will be given to Miss Woods, of New York, Miss Carrie Whitlock, of Marietta, and Misses Johnston, of Tuscumbia.

The board of trade will hold a meeting at the public library tomorrow night.

A festival will be given for the benefit of St. Luke's church next Friday night.

The city court convened today, but no case of importance has been tried.

THE FORGED CHECKS.

A Lively Dealer Operating in Augusta—Safe Rifled.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 7.—[Special.]—On Saturday evening a large stout man appeared in the store of Mr. Flynn, in Dublin, gave his name as H. R. Youngblood, and asked to have a check for $60 cashed. Mr. Flynn refused. This morning the same man appeared at the store of John McNalley, bought one dollar and a half worth of goods and presented a check for $60, made payable to H. R. Youngblood, and certified by Major J. R. Branch. The check was taken and the change given him. A few moments thereafter the same man appeared at Mrs. Fogarty's store and asked that she cash a check for $70, offering her 2 per cent for doing it. She, not suspecting him, cashed it. When the checks were presented at the Georgia Railroad bank they immediately pronounced them forgeries. The police were notified, but have not yet succeeded in arresting the guilty parties.

On Saturday night the safe in the store of John W. Falchen, in McBean, was blown open by burglars, and a few hundred dollars taken therefrom, together with some valuable goods from the store. The work was done neatly, holes having been drilled and powder used. It was evidently the work of cracksmen.

A WHISKY THIEF.

A Barkeeper Detects a Burglar Carrying Off His Whisky and Fires at Him.

ATHENS, Ga., March 7.—[Special.]—Mr. Phillips, living about six miles from Athens, on the Davidsville road, had his barroom broken open Sunday night. Mr. Phillips heard an unusual noise at his bar and went out to see it. He found that a thief had broken in and was making away with some of his best corn whisky. Mr. Phillips tried to capture the thief, but he proved too much for him and got out. The thief, finding Mr. Phillips pressing him very closely, turned and shot at Phillips, but fortunately did not hit him. Mr. Phillips then opened fire on the thief, and thinks that the shot hit him. He does not know who the thief is, but if he is shot badly he will be found out.

A young man named Ridgeway came into the city yesterday with two jugs filled with whisky, and delivered it to a party in the city. The police at once pounced on the whisky and arrested Ridgeway for selling and delivering it.

Real Estate Sales in Griffin.

GRIFFIN, Ga., March 7.—[Special.]—There was some transactions last week in real estate that make a good showing for Griffin.

I. B. Stewart bought half acre corner of Poplar and Sixth street, paying fifteen hundred dollars for the same.

William Andrews sold Jack Powell ten acres of land on the Nebulon road, at $65 per acre.

Colonel F. D. Dismuke sold Mr. Whatley, of South Carolina, 16 acres north of Griffin, at $40 per acre.

The Nunnally place, on Broadway, that sold in November for $650, was bought by Mr. Lester, of Atlanta for $1,100.

$800 was refused for a place that sold two years ago for $130.

Several other trades are on hand, and will likely be consummated this week.

Postponed Because of Smallpox.

CARROLLTON, Ga., March 7.—[Special.]—Owing to the smallpox in Newnan, Judge Harris has adjourned Coweta superior court, which was to have commenced today, to the second Monday in June next.

THE TREACHEROUS FIRE.

Disastrous to Life and Property Throughout Georgia.

From the Conyers, Ga., South.

Mrs. James R. McCalla, of Sheffield district, came very near being burned up last Monday. Her dress caught on fire and burned rapidly, but the timely arrival of a near one saved her from any serious injury. She was in her room at the time.

From the Lincolnton, Ga., News.

Last Saturday night as the family of Mr. John Zellars was about to retire, the odor of burning clothes was detected by Mr. John Cullars, who at once hastened to ascertain the locality and nature of the fire. Opening a room he discovered that a clothes press was slowly burning. The fire was quickly extinguished before any loss was incurred. But for the timely notice of Mr. Cullars a disastrous fire would have inevitably ensued. It is unknown how the fire originated.

From the Paulding, Ga., New Era.

Mrs. W. C. Cochran, of this county, died last Thursday week from burns received the 14th of February. She was seated in front of the fire at her sewing machine when her clothing accidentally caught fire. Before the flames could be extinguished she was so badly burned that there was but little hope for her, and after ten day's suffering she was relieved by the hand of death.

From the Franklin, Ga., News.

Mary Miller, colored, living on Rev. U. H. Clark's place, had her house destroyed by fire a few days ago. She lost her entire household possessions with a fresh supply of meat and other provisions. Mary was an industrious and trusty colored woman, and has the deep sympathy of a host of white people in her heavy loss. This is the second or third time she has experienced this adverse fate.

From the LaGrange, Ga., Reporter.

Vernon academy, in this county, was the scene last Tuesday of what might have been a serious accident but for the timely interposition of Mr. Frank Ward, the teacher. Miss Stella Darden, aged fourteen years, daughter of Mr. John Darden, and a pupil of the school, was standing near the stove, which was red hot, when her dress caught fire, and the flames ran up above her head. By tearing off the burning garment, Mr. Ward saved her life, though he himself was so badly blistered about the hands and wrists as to necessitate his dismissing the school for a few days. He is now at his home. The young lady's hair was singed, but her injuries were only slight.

From the Hawkinsville, Ga., Dispatch.

Mr. Sidney Morris, living near Ocilla, had the misfortune of getting two of his children badly burned a few days ago. Going out where the woods was burning, they went in advance of the flame and climbed a sapling to see the fire burn under them. As the fire neared the sapling the heat became so intense they were forced to descend amid the burning grass. All the straw was burned from the tree, and the boys were fearfully singed. The younger, not being as high as the other, was seriously burned, and all hope of his recovery is despaired of. Mr. Morris seems to be very unfortunate. Two or three years ago he had two other children burnt, one fatally.

Cherry Malt acts on the stomach and liver, increasing the appetite, assisting digestion, thereby making it applicable for dyspepsia in its various forms, loss of appetite, headache, insomnia, general debility, want of vitality, nervous prostration, etc., etc. For sale by Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta, Ga. 1y

FIVE BULLETS,

FOUR OF WHICH GO STRAIGHT TO THE MARK.

Fogarty Makes a Murderous Assault on Dr. Kieffer—Five Shots Discharged at Him, Four of Which Strike—The Escape of the Would-be Murderer—Another Bloody Row.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 7.—[Special.]—About 11:20 o'clock this morning, Dr. E. J. Kieffer, a well known proprietor of a drug store on Stewart and West Broad streets, was shot by a young man named Thos. Fogarty. On Friday young Fogarty went into Dr. Kieffer's drug store, and being refused some articles, commenced a violent tirade against Mrs. Kieffer, and used in her presence and applied to her some most obscene language. This morning Mayor Lester fined Fogarty $10.

It appears that after the police court case had been disposed of, young Fogarty armed himself with a revolver and laid in wait for Dr. Kieffer. About 11:25 o'clock he saw the latter leaving his store in company with Mr. L. Nolan and Mr. C. G. Falligant, and approaching the druggist from behind a fence, on the north side of Stewart street, Fogarty fired. He was within a few feet of the druggist when he commenced his attempt at assassination. The first shot struck him under and behind the left ear, and came out of his mouth. The next one struck him on the fleshy portion of his right arm as he wheeled about to see who shot him. Another bullet entered his back and in the fleshy part by the right thigh, and another one penetrated his right leg.

The five shots were discharged with remarkable rapidity. Four of them took effect. The first shot was fired when the youthful assassin was only a few feet away from his victim, and the flesh was burned, in such close proximity was the pistol held to the head. As soon as he emptied his revolver and before the affrighted spectators could do anything, Fogarty ran away down Sims street, and was last seen going across Springfield plantation.

Dr. Kieffer fell in the street, being unarmed, and only a few feet from his store door. He picked himself up and grooped his way there. Blood was flowing from his mouth profusely, and in one of his attempts to eject the formation of blood and matter he spat out the bullet, which first struck him under the ear. The shot passed upward and outward until it lodged in the upper jaw, without entering the roof of the mouth. The wounded man was taken up stairs to his room, and a messenger dispatched for medical assistance. Drs. Stone, Myers, Weichselbaum, Schley and Sheftall responded and an examination was held. Dr. Stone probed for the bullets, and extracted one from the fleshy portion of the right leg. The one which entered the back fell out, and the one which penetrated the neck was forced out. The wound in the neck is considered the most serious. Dr. Kieffer was not unconscious once during the shooting or operation, but was afterwards placed under the influence of opiates. His condition is considered quite critical. It is thought that he will safely pull through his injuries. The attempt of young Fogarty to murder him was one of the most dastardly ever committed in this city. Fogarty was not captured.

This afternoon a second bloody affair took place in Harmon's stables. Mike King, a youth of about nineteen, cut in the arm and bowels a colored employe of the name of Henry Macey. Macey is in a dangerous condition. King is in custody. Knox was also an employe of Harmon's.

The Colored People and the Park.

ATHENS, Ga., March 7.—[Special.]—The colored people are said to be very indignant at the recent order of Superintendent Duchette, prohibiting them from using the water works as a place of resort. They have been monopolizing the spring and park to the exclusion of the whites, and as they do not patronize the water works, the superintendent thinks that what benefits are to be gained from the park should be shared by those who contribute to the treasury of the water works.

NEWNAN'S PLAGUE.

Some of the Incidents Surrounding the Case—No New Cases.

From the Coweta, Ga., Advertiser.

The smallpox patients are steadily improving, and there is every reason to hope for their ultimate recovery. No new cases have developed, and the feverish excitement manifested a week ago has given place to a feeling of confidence that the disease has been permanently checked. Dr. R. L. Y. Long has been employed by the city to minister to the wants of the afflicted family, and he is discharging his duties faithfully.

And now Franklin has shut her doors and says we can't go in. Very good; we can stand it if Franklin can. It suits us just as well to go to Blue Shin, and we are assured that the citizens of that wide-awake precinct, having not the fear of smallpox before their eyes, will welcome us with open arms, so to speak. In this connection it may be well to state that we can also go to Atlanta yet, and with these two places of refuge open to us, will try to struggle along for the present.

Times of trouble and uneasiness, such as we have passed through of late, are peculiarly favorable to the development of those charitable instincts that adorn human character whenever and wherever found. We have had nothing like suffering from abject poverty, and such a thing would not be tolerated in Newnan if known; but the condition of the Williams family, prostrated as they are with an infectious disease, and cut off from all communication with the outside world, has been such as to enlist the sympathy of their friends and the people generally. Appreciating their condition, one of our citizens at least has been prompt to respond. On Tuesday last Captain Tom Jones notified Marshal Robinson to supply the family with whatever they might need and he would be responsible for any expense incurred. By this act of generosity Captain Jones has removed one cause of anxiety from the minds of this distressed family and added another to the long list of private charities for which he is so well known.

Before entering the house where his patients are confined Dr. Long always exchanges his clothing for a rubber suit, and the city authorities have had a small house erected just outside the infected premises for his use as a dressing room. This precaution, together with others taken by Dr. Long, make it impossible for him to communicate the disease to others. No one but the doctor has access to the premises, and yet the patients are not allowed to suffer for anything.

Marshal Robinson has established the following system of communication with the house, which works admirably: A cord extends from the gate to the door bell, so that the latter can be rung without difficulty. When anything is wanted by the inmates of the house in the day time a white flag is displayed; if at night a lantern. A sharp lookout is kept for these signals day and night, and when the needed articles are obtained they are placed upon the gate post, the door bell is rung and the messenger then withdraws.

Mr. Thos. J. Wilkinson travels for an Atlanta house, but always tries to round up his weekly trips so as to spend Sunday with his family, who reside at Palmetto. Last Saturday his business brought him to Newnan, and when he had finished he took the return train for Palmetto. When he alighted from the cars he was arrested for violating the quarantine ordinance recently adopted by the authorities of that town and fined $50.

Editor Haralson, of the Fairburn News, must be excited. He says five hundred persons have been exposed to the smallpox in Newnan, and urges the people of his town "to be vaccinated and trust in Providence." The town authorities do not seem to sympathize with Brother Haralson's demoralization, though, as they have declined to quarantine against us.

To summarize, we may say, it is true that there are four cases of smallpox in Newnan, and only four.

That the disease did not originate here, but was imported, and is confined to one family.

That the infected premises are guarded day and night, and no one but the city physician is permitted to enter the house.

That the premises have been thoroughly disinfected, and every precaution taken to prevent a spread of the disease.

That the adjoining premises have been vacated and no opportunity for exposure in that direction allowed.

A CARD FROM THE PHYSICIANS OF NEWNAN.

We, the undersigned, are practicing physicians in the city of Newnan, and fully indorse the foregoing statement of facts, which is true to the best of our information and belief.

C. D. SMITH, M. D.
H. M. SMITH, M. D.
T. B. DAVIS, M. D.
J. T. REESE, M. D.
G. W. PEDDY, M. D.
A. C. NORTH, M. D.

THE DAILY NEWS

Gathered From the State Press of Georgia.

There has been a rise in the rice market.

There are now eighty county prisoners in McIntosh jail.

Darien is just now one of the healthiest spots in Georgia.

Hampton was once the greatest barter market in the country.

The Oglethorpe prisoners made a fruitless effort to escape jail lately.

The Savannah bar has erected a monument in Laurel Grove cemetery to the memory of the late Judge William Fleming.

Joe Cooper the murderer of Mason, was carried, in charge of a penitentiary guard, to Jones's camp, near Savannah.

Warren county now has $2,500 in the treasury and doesn't owe a cent. The treasurer calculates to have $1,500 left after April court.

On Sunday afternoon the Rev. R. Mifflin, pastor of the Dublin Baptist church, colored, baptized thirty-two men, women and children, at Cat-Head, in presence of quite a crowd.

Mr. William McCurry's little son, ten or twelve years of age, left his father's home, in Bowman, to visit a neighbor on the 19th of February, and he has not yet returned nor been heard of.

Three of the arches in the first story of the new courthouse in Americus fell with a crash one day last week, bringing a few thousand brick down along with them. The accident was caused by the premature removal of some of the supports.

Jim Wiggins, an indigent old negro, died in a cabin near Americus. He was penniless and friendless and had been sleeping out in the woods for some time, where he was found by some negroes and carried to the house of one of their number, where he died the same day.

Mr. W. G. Robinson, of Griffin, died at his home after a lengthy illness, at the age of seventy-two years. Since his late attempt to commit suicide he has refused to take sufficient nourishment to sustain life, and has rapidly grown weaker until his death. His remains were carried to Milledgeville for interment.

Sheriff Foster, of Upson, received a telegram a few days ago that Hal Tripp, colored, charged with the murder of John Ragland in that county three years ago, had been arrested at Union Springs, Ala. Messrs. L. E. Crawford and John H. Andrews were dispatched to identify and bring him back. The man arrested was not Hal Tripp, however, and Messrs Andrews and Crawford have returned.

Mr. D. H. Hubbard, the popular ex tax collector of Polk county, who lost by a bold burglary last December some twelve hundred dollars of the funds he had collected, has been granted by the comptroller general and the county commissioners an extension of time for final settlement until after the legislature meets in July. An effort will be made for a measure relieving him.

From Mr. J. P. Simpson, of Paschal, is learned the death of an old negro woman—old aunt Tracy Hill—which occurred in Marion county one day last week. The old woman lived in Talbot county, but wandered away from the house where she had been staying where she was found dead on the roadside. It is the opinion that she died from old age, as she was over one hundred years old. She had frequently informed Mr. Simpson that she distinctly remembered when General George Washington visited Augusta, that she was then a house girl and she had the honor of washing Lady Washington's feet.

Once is about as often as most men care to attend their own wife's wedding reception or are even allowed that privilege. Not so, however, with a certain resident of Dodge county who was granted an absolute divorce from the partner of his life at a recent term of the superior court. It appears that a week ago the divorced lady saw fit to again embark on the uncertain, and oftentimes tempestuous sea of matrimony, and the night following the newly married couple held an infair which was attended by the ex-husband, who heartily enjoyed the occasion, and who extended his congratulations to the blushing bride and husband number two.

The body was found at the foot of a hill in the lane north of George Flowers's. There was a hole in the road near by, and the jolt which precipitated him from the buggy was probably caused by the wheel running into it. Hair on a rock showed where his head had struck. Spencer Beasley, a colored man who was returning from Mountville, met the mule and buggy and took them home with him. The mule was a gray one and very slow. There were no tracks about the place where the dead man was found—no evidence of a struggle, and the pockets and contents were intact. His whip was lying beside him. Dr. Fitts examined the wound. He was not positive about the neck being broken. The body was removed on a plank to George Flowers's, where the inquest was held on Monday. The name of the woman who was with him was Josephine Florence. She got out at her sister's.

Thomaston Times: Some time in December last our correspondent from Hendricks announced the killing of Mall Jenkins by Harry Dinkins. Both were negroes working in the upper part of this county getting out cross ties for the Georgia Midland. The murderer left for parts unknown. A few days ago Mr. Wm. Van Houten learned that he had returned to his old haunts and resolved to bring him in. He reached the camp after dark but was warned not to attempt the arrest without a strong posse, as he would have to face a desperate gang. He managed the arrest so adroitly, however, that he had the prisoner and was some distance away before his presence was suspected. Harry Dinkins is now safely lodged in jail to await trial.

Lincolnton News: One of the most harrowing instances of atrocious inhumanity was unearthed and brought to light last Monday. Anna Murray some time since let Henry House, colored, have a little child on the promise that he was to treat it as one of his own children. She concluded to go on a visit to see the child. She found the little negro out in the woods hunting for fuel for her inhuman custodians and protectors. The poor woman was stricken with horror to find her child with its face and hands fearfully lacerated, disfigured, and indeed her whole body bore the marks of a terrible and blood curdling flogging. Besides being almost flayed alive the inhuman tormentors had attempted to roast her alive by holding her over the fire. Dr. Ferguson was called in by the mother of the unfortunate child and pronounced it the saddest sight he ever beheld. A warrant has been sworn out for his arrest.

The financial statement of Chatham county for the fiscal year ending February 28, puts the county's income at $191,373 54. The disbursements were $132,606.15. The amount now in the county treasury is $58,567.19. There was an increase in disbursements over 1885 of $25,843 17. The increase in the receipts of last year over the preceding year amounted to $30,000, of which $20,000 was from general taxes for the current year and $10,000 from the new jail fund. On the jail, which is in course of construction, over $19,000 has been disbursed, but the county has enough securities and property to complete the jail and furnish it without taking anything from the money raised by taxation. The amount of money in the treasury is $5,500 more than the cash balance at the beginning of the year.

The LaGrange Reporter says: Rev. Abram Whitfield, a colored preacher of this county, came to a very tragic end on last Saturday. He lived in the southern part of the county and, on that day, was en route to an appointment near that village. He overtook a colored woman, who asked for a ride, and the two passed through Montville together, stopping a short time at the store in the place. Later, the preacher was found dead about one mile north in the public road, with his neck broken and a cut on his head. At first foul play was suspected. Further investigation, however, modified this hasty conclusion. The woman had left the buggy before the accident occurred. There was no reason why a peaceful minister of the gospel should be violently dealt with in the public highway. On Monday Coroner Thomas Davis went out to hold an inquest. After sifting all the facts, the jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death by falling from his buggy. The decease had been, for many years, connected with the Northern Methodist church, but had withdrawn and established one of his own, which he called "the Bible Christian church." It was while he was on his way to preach to this organization that the fatal accident befell him. He was buried near Ragland, on the old family place.

One day last week at the still of J. P. Williams & Co., in Dodge county, was enacted a tragedy, which resulted in the sudden extinction of a colored man named Bob Richardson, at the hands of a peaceable and well disposed young negro, named Henry Horton. Richardson, who was of a troublesome and disagreeable disposition, had sought a quarrel with Horton four weeks previous on account of a woman of bad character, whom Mr. W. P. Hartman, the superintendent of the turpentine works, had driven away from the place. Horton succeeded in avoiding a conflict with Richardson until a week before, when the latter entered Horton's house and attacked him with a razor, inflicting several ugly wounds, besides cutting his coat completely off from him, at which Horton fled, and continued to do his utmost to keep away from Richardson, who, even after promising Mr. Hartman not to further interfere with Horton, again started on the warpath Saturday morning, at which time Horton, standing in his cabin door, and noticing Richardson's approach, razor in hand, ordered him to stop. No attention being paid to the command, Horton brought his shotgun to bear and fired, lodging a charge of buckshot in Richardson's head, causing instant death. Horton remained on the place and awaited the action of the coroner, who was at once notified, and whose jury, after tohroughly investigating the attendant circumstances, pronounced the verdict of justifiable homicide.

Measles in Jackson County.

ATHENS, Ga., March 7.—[Special.]—The measles are prevailing in Jackson county, and have been some time. The farmers around here are greatly frightened about the matter, fearing the loss of their crops if it should spread. It seems that few have had the disease, although they have been at Jefferson and other places in Jackson county for more than a year.

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DR. J. L. MYERS, Fairfield, Iowa, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the best Iron medicine I have known in my 30 years' practice. I have found it specially beneficial in nervous or physical exhaustion, and in all debilitating ailments that bear so heavily on the system. Use it freely in my own family."
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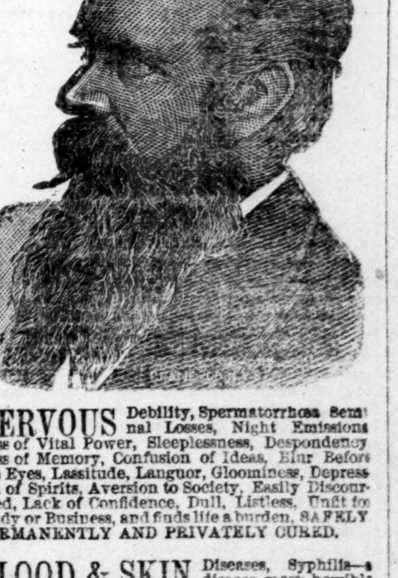

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HEADQUARTERS FOR NOVELTIES IN Lamps and Glass Goods. Dealers in Stamped Linens. Stamping Designs, Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Goods, all materials for Art Needle Work. Largest stock of Fancy Goods in city. Next door to Phillips& Crew.

Administratrix Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—BY VIRTUE OF an order of the court of ordinary of Fulton county, granted at the March term, 1877, of said court, will be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, towit: One house and lot on the east side of Walton street, fronting fifty feet, running back equal width east one hundred and seventy-five feet to Neader's line, joining Cox on the north and Finley on the south, No. 151, better known as the place where A. L. Fowler resided at the time of his death. Sold under the incumberance of a life time interest in favor of Mrs. A. C. Fowler, mother of said deceased. Sold for the purpose of division among the heirs of said estate. Terms of sale cash. Also, at the same time and place, will be sold two vacant lots of land known in subdivision of Mrs. Ella Crenshaw's property by Nos. 171 and 21, covering the entire block from Johnson street to Bush street, fronting each of said streets fifty feet by one hundred inclusive, making one-fourth of an acre, more or less. Sold for the benefit of the heirs of said estate. Terms of sale cash. Also, at the same time and place, will be sold a small piece of land on the west side of Arthur street, known by original survey by lots Nos. ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, commencing five hundred and two feet south of the southwest corner of Simpson and Arthur streets, extending thence south along Arthur street six hundred and 12 feet to Davis's line; thence west along said Davis's line three hundred and forty six and one-half feet, more or less, to Herbert street; thence north six hundred and twelve feet along Herbert street; thence east three hundred and forty-eight feet, more or less, to beginning corner on Arthur street. Sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors and for educational purposes. Terms of sale cash. The same being the property of A. L. Fowler, late of said county, deceased. Sold for the purpose of division among the heirs of said estate. Terms cash.

MRS H. L. BURSON, Administratrix
mch8,15,22,29ap5tues of A. L. Fowler, deceased.

Administratrix's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—BY VIRTUE OF an order of the court of ordinary of Fulton county, granted at the January term, 1887, of said court, will be sold before the courthouse door of said county on the first Tuesday in April next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, towit: Certificate No. 8,284, dated March 19, 1877, for 14 shares of the capital stock of the Central Railroad and Banking company, of Georgia; also, a certificate of indebtedness or debenture of said company, No. 524, dated July 1, 1884, for $100; said stock and debenture standing in the name of J. S. Iverson, trustee for Martha C. Lewis, on the books of said company, the same being the property of the estate of Martha C. Lewis, deceased.

Sold for the purpose of distribution.

Terms cash. MARY L. WALLER,
mch8,15,22,29ap5 Administratrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—GEORGIA, FULTON county. By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary of Fulton county, granted at the February term, 1887, of said court, will be sold before the courthouse door of said county on the first Tuesday in April next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Ga., and more definitely described as follows: Fronting on the north side of East Cain street (between Courtland avenue and Calhoun streets), fifty (50) feet, and extending back north same width, one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the line of Mr. Block's lot. Also, all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Ga., situated on the north side of East Harris street (between Butler and Fort streets), fronting said Harris street forty-six (46) feet, and running back north same width, two hundred (200) feet, more or less, to what was originally Bryant's line.

Each of the above described parcels of land being parts of original land lot number fifty-one (51), in the Fourteenth district of, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia; the same being the property of James Little, deceased. Sold for the purpose of payment of debts and for distribution. Terms, one-third cash, balance 6 and 12 months, 8 per cent interest. E. M. ROBERTS,
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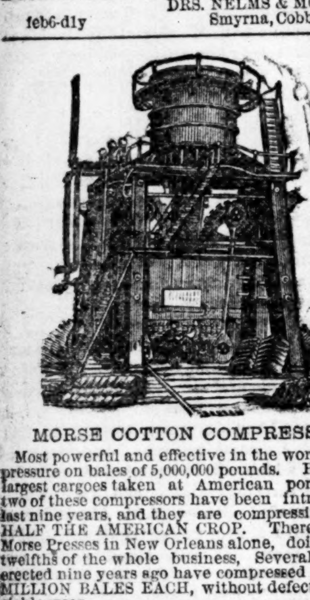

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Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

ALL CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF FRANCIS P. Perdue, late of Fulton county, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment. Atlanta, Ga., February 7th, 1887.
JNO. A. PERDUE,
JAMES B. JOHNSON,
feb8—d6t tues Executors.

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Executor's Sale.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE TERMS OF A DEcree rendered in the superior court of Fulton county, Georgia, on the 26th day of November, 1886, in the case of W. J. Garrett and W. W. Austell as executors of Alfred Austell, deceased, and others against Mrs. Francona Austell and others, we will sell on the first (1st) day of April, 1887, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and four in the afternoon, on the premises, at public outcry for cash, the following described property, to-wit: The land in the city of Atlanta, county aforesaid, known as the Trout house lot, fronting on Decatur street one hundred feet, more or less, and extending back at right angles with Decatur street and along Pryor street one hundred and forty-four feet, more or less, to alley.

This February 24, 1887.
W. W. AUSTELL,
JAMES SWANN,
W. J. GARRETT,
tf Executors.

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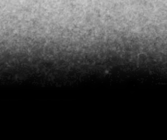

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THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1887.

Hon. Logan E. Bleckley, Chief Justice, and Hons. Samuel Hall and M. H. Blandford, Associate Justices—Reported by J. H. Lumpkin, Reporter, for the Constitution.

Thompson et al. vs. Thompson. Equity, from Upson. Administrators and Executors. Sales. Charge of Court. Presumption. Taxes. Practice in Supreme Court. Evidence. Partnership. Debtor and Creditor. (Before Judge Boynton.)

Bleckley, C. J.—1. An administrator cannot, without an order from the ordinary, legally sell a promissory note payable to his intestate, which has come to his hands as assets. By selling without such order he renders himself liable for the value of the note, as he would for the value of any other personalty illegally converted or disposed of. And if he exchange a note for one more valuable, he becomes liable, at the election of the beneficiaries of the estate, for the value of the latter in lieu of his liability for the former. Such dealing, however, will not render him a guarantor of either note beyond its actual value.

2. Where several distinct matters involving diligence are presented to the jury, while it is proper to charge a general principle applicable to them all, yet if a specific charge, which is legal, apt and precisely adjusted to one of them, be requested, it is proper to give the latter also if it would materially aid the jury in applying the general principle to this one of the several matters for their consideration.

3. Where the non-production of a note is not the sole fact in evidence bearing on the question of payment, there is no occasion to charge the jury on any presumption that would arise or not arise from that fact alone.

4. The duty of an administrator to pay taxes at his peril, depends upon whether he has or ought to have the money with which to do it.

5. The inventory required by law to be made and returned by an administrator is partly for information of creditors of the estate; and where the administrator of one of the creditors is sued for failing to collect from the administrator of the debtor, the inventory made and returned by the latter is admissible in evidence to show means of information of which the former might have availed himself touching the debtor's estate and the particular property of which it apparently consisted.

6. Whether a deed between strangers to the cause on trial was improperly admitted in evidence (neither the deed nor any recital of its contents being in the record), is not decided.

7. Neither the rejection nor admission of immaterial evidence is cause for new trial.

8. No error appears in the charge of the court set out in the 13th ground of the motion.

9. An administrator who is a debtor of the intestate, either individually or as surviving copartner, is chargable, as administrator, with the amount of such debt. And the statute of limitations will not protect him against accounting for it so long as he remains accountable for assets generally.

Judgment reversed.

John D. Stewart; Allen & Tisinger; John I. Hall, for plaintiffs in error.

A. M. Speer; J. A. Hunt; M. H. Sandwich; J. A. Cotten, for defendant.

Spencer et al. vs. State. Assault with intent to murder, from Dougherty. Criminal Law. (Before Judge Bower.)

Bleckley, C. J.—1. The superintendent on a plantation has no more right to terrify the laborers under him, and their families, than they have to terrify him and his family. And this is so, regardless of the color of the respective parties. All races and all classes are alike bound to keep the peace and observe the laws.

2. Where the superintendent, after profanely reprimanding two of his laborers, went armed to the house of one of them, the latter with his wife and children being within, and discharged his gun into or by the window, and then, upon seeing the two men walking with their guns towards the public road (they most probably intending to go to the owner of the plantation and report what had taken place), pursued them, and after they had reached the road and taken shelter behind a tree, shot at them, hitting one of them in the face, if they also shot at him in the same moment, this shooting on their part was justifiable.

3. If immediately afterwards, the one who had been shot in the face called out to the other to shoot, and the other did not shoot, but rushed to the place where the superintendent was standing, and drew his gun to strike and threatened to kill, but was prevented from striking by the bystanders, he did not by this conduct render himself responsible for shooting which was subsequently done by his wounded comrade when the superintendent had changed his position and was retiring.

4. As the evidence, fairly construed, furnishes no ground for any theory of a common enterprise or purpose which was not defensive in its nature and design, or which embraced any attack upon the prosecutor after he had ceased to face to the front and occupy an offensive attitude, it was error to charge the jury as to the responsibility incurred by persons who participate in a common enterprise or purpose to make an unlawful attack.

5. A common purpose, formed suddenly in an emergency, to defend with even too much force and violence, will not render one participant responsible for offensive acts done by the other alone after defence has been accomplished, and whilst the original assailant is retreating from the scene of conflict.

Judgment reversed.

Wright & Arnheim, for plaintiffs in error.

W. N. Spence, solicitor general, by D. H. Pope, for the state.

Powell et ux. vs. The Augusta and Summerville Railroad Company, and vice versa. Complaint, from Richmond. Damages. Actions. Criminal Law. Interrogatories. Witness. Practice in Superior Court. Evidence. New Trial. Verdict. Practice in Supreme Court. (Before Judge Roney.)

Bleckley, C. J.—1. Whether, on a new trial in a civil case, the jury shall be taken from the grand jury, or the traverse juries, or partly from each, is matter of discretion with the presiding judge. Acts of 1884–5, p. 93; Code, §§2925, 3932; 68 Ga., 433; 72 Ga., 635. No abuse of the discretion appears in this case.

2. Prosecution for felony is not a condition precedent to the recovery of damages (actual or punitive) for a personal injury. Code, §2970; 74 Ga., 857.

3. Where a cross interrogatory, such as "Are you not able to attend the court in person?" is clearly answered in the affirmative by implication, the failure to answer expressly will not oblige the court to suppress or exclude the direct interrogatories and answers.

4. A female witness, though a party to the suit, and residing in the county, is not obliged, as a general rule, to attend court in order to testify.

5. Unless all the evidence of a witness is objectionable, the particular part which is objectionable should be specified in the motion for a new trial or in the bill of exceptions.

6. The witness being a matron forty years of age, such questions as, whether or not the plaintiff suffered an abortion? and whether or not flooding was caused thereby? are not so leading as to require the exclusion of the answers.

7. Medical evidence of the condition of the injured party after the suit was brought, as well as before, is admissible to show the nature and effects of the injury, and whether temporary or permanent.

8. If the injury resulted in abortion, evidence touching the consequences of abortion upon the mother's future health, is evidence relating to the past injury, and not to future injuries.

8. A question put to a medical witness thus, "How would those troubles affect the nervous system?" does not inquire for dicta or opinions of the profession at large, but for the individual opinion of the physician under examination. And though not confined to the nervous system of this particular woman, the question is relevant as an inquiry concerning a pathological law to which her system, as being that of a woman, is or may be subject.

9. Where there is evidence tending to show that the state of impaired health and diminished ability to labor attributable to the injury, may endure through life, the mortuary tables are admissible in evidence to aid the jury in dealing with the element of time involved in their computation of the damages.

10. Though the plaintiff's father was present when she received the injury, his declarations made several days afterwards, are not evidence for the defendant, even under the special circumstances of the present case.

11. Under the charge as given, it was not at all necessary to caution the jury against allowing damages for disappointed maternal hopes and anticipations.

12. As to the mere right of the plaintiff to recover, the verdict is not contrary to law, to evidence, to the weight of evidence, or to the principles of equity and justice; to the extent of settling the right, the verdict should stand as final and conclusive.

13. Two verdicts finding heavy damages for the alleged injury, having been rendered, the second for more than twice as much as the first, the wide difference between them in amount may, in the light of the whole case, justify the judicial mind in suspecting bias or prejudice, and the presiding judge having ordered a new trial because the second finding was excessive, and this court not being thoroughly convinced that there was error in so doing, affirms the judgment, with the qualification and direction that the plaintiff's right to recover stand and remain established, and that the new trial be had upon the question of amount, and that only. Let the damages be assessed again, as speedily as practicable, by another jury.

Judgment affirmed, with directions.

Foster & Lamar, for plaintiffs.

Frank H. Miller; J. S. & W. T. Davidson; M. P. Carroll, for defendant.

The remaining head-notes will appear tomorrow.

The following order was promulgated on February 8, and is here republished for the convenience of the bar:

Ordered that, after the first day of the next term, Rules 12 and 13 stand abrogated and repealed, and in lieu thereof, that the following be, and the same is hereby established:

On commencing his argument, counsel, whether for plaintiff or defendant, shall furnish to each member of the court and to the reporter a brief of the points intended to be made in the agument, with the authorities relied on, and also an alphabetical index to the record and bill of exceptions, citing the page or pages of the same on which each subject-matter is to be found, and with any references deemed by the counsel specially important underscored, so as to be readily distinguished from the other heads of the index. No further abstract or synopsis of any part of the case will be required, nor will counsel be expected to read the record or any part of it to the court before or during the argument; the court undertaking to ascertain for itself the contents of the record, so far as material to a clear understanding and correct adjudication of the errors complained of.

"Hello!" we heard one man say to another, the other day, "I didn't know you at first. Why! you look ten years younger than you did when I saw you last." "I feel ten years younger," was the reply. "You know I used to be under the weather all the time and gave up expecting to be any better. The doctor said I had consumption. I was terribly weak, had night sweats, cough, no appetite and lost flesh. I saw Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" advertised, and thought it would do no harm if it did no good. It has cured me. I am a new man because I am a well one."

No Safer Remedy can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Price 25 cents. Sold only in boxes.

"Rough on Dirt."

Ask for Rough on Dirt; a perfect washing powder found at last! A harmless, extra fine A 1 article, pure and clean, sweetens, freshens, bleaches and whitens without slightest injury to finest fabric. Unequaled for fine linens and laces, general household, kitchen and laundry use. Softens water, saves labor and soap, added to starch increases gloss. 5c., 10c., 25c., at Druggists or Grocers.

PERSONAL.

MR. JOHN S. ERNEST, manager of the Southern telegraph company in Macon, and who is extensively known in newspaper circles, was in the city yesterday.

AT THE KIMBALL: O W Hicks, Richmond, Va; George D Worthen, A S Sparks, Sandersville, Ga; J W Thackeston, Raleigh; K M Sarge, Cincinnati; S Arnold, Philadelphia; Mrs T E Hammond, Mis Gunsolem and family, Tipton, Iowa; A O Bacon, Macon; C A Ryder, Talbotton, Ga; John R Baker and wife, Terre Haute, Ind; L Bauer, Cincinnati, G W Barnett, Vicksburg; C P Krautz, Baltimore; Ben H Lyon, Philadelphia. W S Hancock, Chicago, Ill; Ed S Hook, Jr, Chicago, Ill; Jas B Cummings, Augusta; R Turnbull, Florida; S H Gost, Philadelphia; W A Robinson, Birmingham; J R Sausey, Savannah; A E Farquar, York, Pa; J S Bush, New Orleans; Peter Yorter, Chicago; M V Moore, Maine; Thos P Stovall, Georgia; J G Burnett, Augusta; W P Sands, Jr, Brooklyn, Dhas D Woodson, Sheffield; A S Johnson, Villa Rica; A S Scales, Greensboro; J E Van Vaulkenberg, Macon; J R Perkins, Anniston; D W Shaffer and wife Griffin Miss Mamie Davis, Mrs Jno L Davis, Albany, Ga; H J Sargent, Sargents' Factory; J S Baxter, Miss M E Johnston, John S Ernest, Macon, Ga; J M McChilan, Ga; D A P Jordan, S C; S G Wells, Louisville; G P Harli, Chicago; Mrs J Katz and children, N Y; S S Hubbard and wife, Detroit, Mich; L N Trammell, Dalton, Ga; M O Boardman, J F Pierce, Milwaukee; Chas Lewis, N Y; T M Miller, Memphis, Tennessee; C S Tranis, N Y; W H Thomas, Hogansville; T B Green, Washington; J A Benson, T M Gunn, Thomas C Hague, John A Adams, Washington, J H Douglass Birmingham; Wm Rasmer, Baltimore; T A S'anland, Summerville, S C; Louis Burton, Cleveland, O; J H Applegate, Louisville; J S Colgan, Rising Fawn, Ga; D J Whiteside, New York; F O Orris, Milwaukee; W T McArthur, Lumber City, Ga; W N Dutch, New York; Harry Shaefer, McDonough.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness and give strength and rest.

Petition Granted.

Yesterday the charter of the Etowah Iron and Manganese company was granted by the superior court. Messrs. Jacob Elsas, John H. Ketner, David Mayer and John A. Colvin, incorporators, received the charter in behalf of their associates The company will go ahead with its great enterprise.

An Excellent Article.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is an excellent article for all diseases of children. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A Rare Chance!

THE HEALTH OF THE SUBSCRIBER BEING such that he wishes to give up business, offers the stock, tools and good will of his Book Bindery for sale. Would sell at a bargain for cash. He has the best selected lot of tools in the south—everything that is needed, nothing superfluous—with an assortment of material for every description of work.

R. J. MAYNARD
Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE THAMES AND MERSEY Marine Ins. Co., United States Branch, NEW YORK, 18th February, 1887.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC THAT THE Thames & Mersey Marine Insurance company (limited) of Liverpool, England, has withdrawn from business in the state of Georgia. Said company has canceled all policies issued by it in the state of Georgia, and has satisfied and paid all losses and all claims of its policy holders in the state of Georgia, and on the 28th day of April 1887, will make application to Hon. R. U. Hardeman, treasurer of the state of Georgia, for leave to withdraw from the state treasury the $25,000 of bonds of the said company now on deposit with said treasurer.

A. J. McDONALD,
feb22-d2m tues Manager of U. S. Branch.

GRAINS OF HEALTH

DR. FRANCK'S GENUINE GRAINS DE SANTE.—The best remedy against Migraine, Constipation and Congestion, may be recognised by having the words GRAINS DE SANTE DU DR. FRANCK printed in four colors on a Blue Box. Those contained in a red or any other colored box are imitation. Ph. LEROY, Paris. E. FOUGERA & CO., N. Y., and at all Chemists.

MARY'S SAD FATE.

STORY OF A LITTLE GIRL IN A MORMON FAMILY.

She Wanted to Marry a Gentile Lover, But the Mormon Church Designed Her for Elder Cratty's Fifth Wife—Rather Than Obey She Commits Suicide—The Sad Particulars.

JERICHO VALLEY, Utah, March 7.—Sixteen years ago Samuel Bates, a Mormon, then the possessor of two wives, Ann and Jane, the latter being childless, took Mary Lee, an orphan, to bring up according to the rites of the Church of the Latter Day Saints. As Ann had many children to comfort her the babe was placed in charge of Jane, a devout Mormon, herself born in the faith. Mary Lee's parents were from England. Her mother was a delicate little woman, well remembered by many here as a tearful and unhappy person. Times were hard with them when they first appeared here, and they grew harder for some reason. Just as her husband was about to take a second wife, evidently against the wishes of the companion of his youth, he was killed in a snow slide, and three months after that his widow died, some said of a broken heart, leaving little Mary alone in the world. Samuel Bates was something of a man among the Mormons. He was called Brother Bates. His first wife was a hard, coarse woman, but Jane, to whom the little orphan went, was tender, rather good looking, and filled with a stern and unbending faith in the divinity of her religion, and a determination to "live" it to the end. The child which thus fell to her partook of her dead mother's disposition. As she grew to womanhood she became fair to a degree not often seen in these parts, but in spirit she was gloomy, sad and reticent. Surrounded by Mormons and taught by the pious Jane, she became almost a fanatic on the subject of religion herself, and readily accepted all that was instilled into her mind as the inspiration of the Lord.

A year or two ago Mary Lee became acquainted with a young man living in a mining camp not far from here, a gentile, of course, as no Mormon delves for gold and silver. The youth, Seth Bently by name, rarely lost an opportunity to pay the girl little attentions, and at length it became the rumor that he was her accepted lover. She would stroll away to the foot hills to meet him, of evenings they would be seen by the mountain brook which winds through the town, and on Sunday afternoons, particularly when Brother Bates was away from home, they would be riding or walking together. Jane made no opposition to the intimacy, but when Brother Bate's attention was called to the matter, he felt that it was his duty to interfere. Little by little Jane's mind was won over to his way of thinking, though at first she had been unsuspecting. Bently was forbidden the house, and the girl was told that she must never meet him again. But they met after this, not as a result of Mary's disobedience, but by reason of Bently's persistence. He found her one day last summer down by the brook, and when she would have run from him he caught her, and holding her closely he told her of his affection for her and entreated her to become his wife, and in return received some encouragement. From that time on they met occasionally, unknown to Brother Bates or Jane.

In Sepetmber Brother Bates went to New Mexico on an exhotation tour, and when he returned in October he brought back with him a Mormon elder named Cratty, who, seeing Mary Lee, bethought him that he would like to take another wife, his fifth, and he accordingly broached the subject to her on the second day after his arrival. The girl repelled him with horror, but he pressed his suit, and at length brought Brother Bates to his assistance. At first Jane opposed the proposition. She was a sincere Mormon, but her affection for her foster child got the better of her faith for a time, and until she could be placated Elder Cratty had to hang his harp on the willow. The means resorted to to bring Jane to see the error of her ways are familiar to all who have had intercourse with the strange people who inhabit these valleys. Brother Bates had a vision. Then Elder Cratty had a vision. Then a bishop who was passing through Jericho Valley had a vision. Then the Sunday school superintendent, the Sunday school teachers, and the local elders and missionaries had visions. By a singular concensus of opinion all had seen the same thing. Mary Lee was God's choice for Elder Cratty's wife. Still the girl, now most of the time in tears, like her unhappy mother, dead sixteen years, shrank from the proffer of the visitor and her foster mother, the kindly but superstitious Jane, still demurred, though growing weaker and weaker in her opposition.

The visions failing of the desired effect, Elder Cratty and Brother Bates went up into the mountains some time last month, and, fasting for fourteen days and nights, they wrestled with the Lord, and at the end of their vigil they were rewarded by seeing a great light and hearing a voice from heaven saying that Elder Cratty should take Mary Lee to wife, and that further delay would be both unseemly and displeasing to the Lord. With this revelation and the further assurance that a spirit had appeared unto Cratty in a vision saying that if Mary Lee would marry him she would receive the requisite affection for her husband by praying for it in the temple, the two wended their way homeward and communicated to Jane the result of their prayers and fastings. In the face of such undoubted evidence of the Lord's approval that good woman could say no more, and taking the girl to one side she advised her to give up her Gentile lover and cling to the husband selected for her by God, who had promised his servants that if she did not love him now the spirit would confer great and surpassing affection upon her at her nuptials.

Mary Lee's own faith was strong, and her inclination to follow the teachings of her religion was great; but it took many more interviews to bring her to admit that she had decided to obey the command. When she at last gave her consent there was much joy in Jericho Valley, and a great company was made up to go along with the wedding party to the temple. They were to start by wagons on a Monday morning.

When the sun came up over the mountain range that morning it saw Mary Lee down by the brook, revolver in hand, stone dead. She had risen during the night, and having sought a secluded spot where she and Bently often met, she had taken her appeal at once to the Judge of all the earth. Her religion would not permit her to marry the man of her choice and her womanhood revolted against the alliance which, according to earthly interpretation, the unseen powers had arranged for her.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

In Nervous Exhaustion.

Dr. Geo. McKnight, Hannibal, N. Y., says: "I have used it in cases of nervous exhaustion, with quite satisfactory results."

AUCTION SALE OF JERSEY CATTLE.

WE WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, THE 9TH day of March, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at F. M. Stewart's stable, 24 West Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga., our entire herd of registered Jersey cattle. This will be the finest opportunity ever offered the public, to buy Jerseys of superior merit at a comparatively small price. The herd consists of some eighty head, of which sixty-two are grown cows. The inferior and unprofitable members of this herd have been previously disposed of. It consists of Signals, Coomassies and all of the most celebrated strains. The time of the present proprietors being entirely occupied with other business, they have determined to sell the herd for whatever they will bring. IF YOU WISH A BARGAIN, ATTEND THE SALE. Terms will be made to suit purchasers offering satisfactory notes.

L. J. & A. W. HILL,
Atlanta, Ga.

Catalogues will be sent upon application to the above, or to A. F. Ross, Rome, Ga.
Feb. 13, —d&wky

DEAFNESS ITS CAUSES, AND A NEW and successful CURE at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application.
T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st St., New York City
Name this paper. c 7-tues,thur,sat,

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOME ON SPRING street, near Peachtree cars, large yard, corner lot, water throughout the house. Apply to Angier & Waldo. tf

BUY YOU A HOME—FRIERSON & SCOTT WILL sell you a home on monthly, quarterly or annual payment. Call and see them at their office in the Kimball house. tf

FANCY CHICKENS, EGGS, ETC.

WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM (acclimated) stock. For sale by A. C. Knapp, manager.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, etc

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE NEAR Peachtree street car, on Spring street. Water throughout the house furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Angier & Waldo. tf

FOR SALE—HORSES, WAGONS, ETC.

FOR SALE—BAROUCHES, WAGONS, BUGGIES and phaetons: all styles, low prices. Jarvis & Robertson, 44 Line st. sun tues sun

LADIES' COLUMN.

STAMPING AND EMBROIDERING DONE IN latest style. A large stock of stamped Linen goods, and a full assortment of embroidering material always on hand. Also embroidery lessons given at Miss L. Hetzel's, 70 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. tu th

CUT AND FALLEN HAIR WORKED UP IN ANY style. Special attention given to Wig Work; also ladies' and children's hair dressing, shampooing and cutting done at Miss L. Hetzel's, 70 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. tu th

DR. RICE,

For 15 years at 37 Court Place, now at

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Bet. Third and Fourth,

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhea and Impotency,

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SYPHILIS positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system. Gonorrhea, GLEET, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Rupture), Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.

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Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.

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Bee Line to New York and Boston.

THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SLEEPING cars from Cincinnati to Boston, and the only line running through cars into the city of New York without any transfer whatever, avoiding the disagreeable winter ferriage of the Hudson river. No extra charge on the limited express. Four fast express trains a day to Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany and all points in New York, New England and Canada. Ask your ticket agent for map and folder, or address

J. E. REEVES,
General Southern Agent, Cincinnati, O.
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This belt or regenerator is made Expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. A continuous stream of Electricity permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills; it is for the one specific purpose. For full information address Cheever Electric Belt Co., 103 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. tue thu sat

West & Goldsmith, Real Estate, 25 Peachtree,

$600 each, 3 lots, Pryor st., 50x310, to Washington.
$500, 1 lot, Pryor st, 81x155, on car line.
$3000, new 7-r h., Ira st., 50x182, near public school.
$6000, best manufacturing site in city, Marietta st., on W. & A. R. R.
$2000, 6-r h., Kirkwood, on railroad, 5 acres, elevated.
$3750, brick store, Broad st., must be sold, at a bargain.
$6750, factory building on large lot, C. R. R., very cheap.
$2000, Whitehall vacant lot, 60x200, high and pretty.
$5000, F. Avenue vacant lot, 122x180, near Peachtree.
$9000, six acres, 1400 Pryor st., near E. T. R. R.
$3250 each, 3 lots, 60x180, Ponce DeLeon av., near Peachtree.
$2100, 5-r h., Crumley st., large lot, near Capitol av.
$950 for nice new 4 r cottage, good lot, Gartrell st.
$3000 for 100 feet front on Walton st; close in.
$1400 for beautiful vacant lot, 56x143, Jackson st.
$1100 for nice new 4 r h, cor Mills and Fowler must be sold this week.
$6000 for 7 r h, Whitehall, 80x200, splendid lot and very nice house, must be sold.
$2250 for vacant lot, 1¼ acres, prettiest hill in Atlanta.
$5000 each for 5 vacant lots, 100x250, Peachtree, crown jewels.
$6000 each for 3 vacant lots, 100x400, Peachtree, perfectly beautiful.
$7500 each for 3 vacant lots, 100x400, Peachtree, nothing prettier.
$6000 for vacant lot, 300 feet front, Peachtree, near Culpepper's mansion.
$30000 for finest property on Peachtree, large lot.
$16000 for 10 acres fronting Peachtree, most desirable.
$2,500 for 7 r h 50x150 W. Hunter, a good renter.
$2,500 for 6 r h 50x150, near Col. Martin Dooly's.
$3,250 for 18 acres, near Grants park, cheap as dirt.
$3250 for valuable m'f'g lot 225x110 on W. & A. R. R.
$4000 for splendidly improved place, Harris st, cor.
$2150 for farm, near railroad, one mile of Edgewood, 31 acres, very low.
$7000 for farm on Georgia R. R., in Kirkwood, 58 acres, very low.
$2500 for farm, dairy, well improved, 10 acres, Kirkwood.
$450 for two 2 r h's, lot 60x100, rents $8 monthly.
$550 for 3 r h, Park st, lot 50x95, new house, cheap
$5500 for 8 r h, Whitehall, 60x180, nice and new.
$8500 for 14 r brick h, Whitehall, 65x200, beautiful.
$5600 for 6 r h, Whitehall, 60x100, lovely home.
$7000 for 13 r h, Whitehall, 94x200, near, nice, new
$2500 for 9 r h, Williams and Mills.
$2400 for 5 r h, cor Cox and Courtland, 50x149.
$3800 for 6 r h, W Peachtree, 45x200.
$6500 for 6 r h, Luckie cor Spring, 73x100, a blossom.
$500 for vacant lot, Formwalt cor Crumley, 50x170.
$800 for vacant lot, Forest ave, 50x150, worth $1,200.
WEST & GOLDSMITH.

FULTON SHERIFF'S SALES.—WILL BE SOLD before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in April, 1887, the following property, to-wit:

A tract or parcel of land fronting on the east side of Luckie street (20) twenty feet and running back same width along the south side of Merritt's avenue one hundred feet, bounded north by Merritt's avenue, south by Mrs. Georgia Whatley and west by Luckie street, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., levied on as the property of Mrs. Georgia Whatley, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the justice's court of the 1234th District, G. M., in favor of W. M. Camp vs. Mrs. Georgia Whatley.

Also at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, and known in the plan of said city as the west half of city lot No. sixteen, and fronting on Tatnall street fifty feet, and running back to Markham street, being part of land lot 84, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., and being the lot whereon the defendant Willis Smith now resides; levied on as the property of Willis Smith, to satisfy a fi fa. issued from Fulton superior court, in favor of Joseph S. Rivers vs. Willis Smith.

Also at the same time and place, a half interest in all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, county and state aforesaid, and part of land lot No. 45, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, in the state of Georgia, now used as a stock yard and known as Jones & Beatie's live stock yard, commencing on the west side of Fort street at a point 150 feet north of Hunter street, on the north side of an alley, and running west along said alley 215 feet more or less to an alley 20 feet wide; thence north along said last alley 293½ feet more or less to the right of way of the Georgia railroad; thence east along said right of way to Fort street; thence south along Fort street 338 feet to the beginning point, be the same more or less. Levied on as the property of Mrs. R. L. Jones, executrix of O. H. Jones, deceased, to satisfy a mortgage fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Z. A. Rice vs. Mrs. R. L. Jones, executrix of O. H. Jones.

Also at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situated on the southwest corner of Capitol avenue (formerly McDonough street) and Clarke streets, and fronting 108½ feet on Capitol avenue and running back same width along the south side of Clarke street 212 feet more or less, being part of city lot No. 21, of block No. 6, in land lot No. 76, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Ga. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Ella I. Weems to satisfy a fi fa issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of Chamberlin, Boynton & Co. vs. Mrs. Ella I. Weems.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Decatur and Butler street, in the sixth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Harville and Davis, being part of land lot No. 52, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 100x180 feet, more or less; levied on as the property of B. F. Longley, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of J. Warlick vs. B. F. Longley and J. Robinson.
L. P. THOMAS,
mar8 d4t tues Sheriff.

Trunks: Huzza Trunk Factory, corner South Pryor and Hunter Sts.

THE largest and most complete line of trunks, valises and traveling bags in the city at Huzza Trunk Factory.

TRUNKS FROM THE FINEST SOLE LEATHER to a cheap packing trunk at Huzza Trunk Factory.

LADIES TRUNKS OF ALL KINDS AND prices at Huzza Trunk Factory.

TRUNKS AND VALISES REPAIRED AND covered at the shortest notice and best possible manner at Huzza Trunk Factory.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE—HUZZA TRUNK Factory, corner South Pryor and Hunter sts. sun. tues. and thurs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BUTCHER BUSINESS IN Atlanta, established in 1865, centrally located, has a good paying, steady trade. None but the right person need apply. Good and sufficient reasons given for selling. Address Butcher, care Constitution office. sat sun

A FINE BODY OF CREEK SETTLINGS WITH a splendid Swords machine; 20-horse engine and boiler; right to burn brick by Wingard coal process; all ready to start work at once. The brick made on this yard are equal to any Macon or Augusta brick. This is the only body of clay of this character that can be secured near this city. Freight is nominal. Call on Mr. A. P. Stewart, 69 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. th-sa-su

AUCTION SALES.

OLCOTT & CO. HAVE ONE OF THE FINEST Marble-top Bed-room Suits in the city for sale at a great bargain.

THE RAIN IS OVER AND SPRING IS HERE. Send your Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, etc. to Haywood, 33 Marietta street. Furniture wagon ready to move you. Telephone 392. th sat tu

MONEY TO LOAN.

WANTED—TO BUY GOOD NOTES NOT CONnected with real estate or, to make loans on good collaterals. The Tolleson Commission Co., 28 South Pryor street, Jackson building.

BOARDERS WANTED.

DO YOU DESIRE FIRST-CLASS TABLE BOARD or lodging? If so, telephone 790 42 East Mitchell street.

BY APPLYING EARLY AT NO. 22 HOUSTON street persons wishing board can secure a nice front room or large and small connecting rooms on second floor. Special rates will be given young gentlemen.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "MARVELOUS WONders of the World." Elegantly illustrated and sells at sight. Agents are coining money. Ladies or gentlemen can sell this book. Send for circulars and terms, and enclose 2 cent stamp. Address Borland & Co., 103 State street, Chicago, Ill. (tuthsa

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR MY ENGLISH Undergarment Protector, a perfect comfort beautifully arranged and sells readily. Address Mrs. Feather, 1314½ Biddle st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL THE CLIMAX Ink Eraser; a wonderful discovery; sells at sight; big money in it. Full sized sample by prepaid expression receipt of 30 cents Circulars free. Address Climax Ink Eraser Co.: Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR MRS. CAMPbell's Self-adjusting, Extension Bust corset. Best fitting custom-made corset in America. Elastic sections; never breaks down. Also combination underskirt, and bustle with removable hoops; transparent silk rubber aprons, bibs and sleeves; "Daisy" hose supporters; improved "Queen Protector" reduced to $1. Full line furnishing goods. Address with stamp, E. H. Campbell & Co., 484 W. Randolph St., Chicago. tu wed and sun.

$100 TO $300 A MONTH CAN BE MADE working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish their own horses and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed. A few vaccencies in towns and cities. B. F. Johnson & Co., 1013 Main St., Richmond, Va. mar5—d1m

WANTED—AGENTS—15c. SAMPLE SASH HOLder free for stamp; away ahead of anything of the kind ever invented; beats weights; outsells everything. $10 a day. Brohard & Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL FAST SELLING article, (patented) in Georgia. Experience and reference required. Address, F. A. Hubka, 730 and 732 S. Halsted, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS! EVERY HOUSEKEEPER WANTS it. Big money for you. Send stamp. Lock Box 139. Erie, Pa. 12t

PERSONAL.

ON RECEIPT OF FIVE CENTS WE WILL SEND you a book of valuable information (to either male or female), treating on the Prevention and Cure of private diseases. Address Quincy Malady Company, Quincy, Ill.

DR. W. STAINBACK WILSON, ROOM 1, FITTEN building. Chronic and sexual diseases, urethral strictures and piles cured without pain or cutting.

WE SEND BY MAIL POSTPAID TO ANY ADdress the simplest and best forms of plain warranty land deeds, quit claim deeds, blank mortgages and blank bonds for title at the following prices: 1 blank 5 cents; 3 blanks 10 cents; 1 dozen blanks 30 cents; 100 blanks $1.50. Address The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. tf

A NICE BOOK CONTAINING 100 RECEIPTS OR drafts will be sent postpaid to any address upon the receipt of 25 cents by The Constitution. tf

HELP WANTED—MALE

INSTALLMENT MEN AND AGENTS GENerally will find just what they need by addressing Installment Dealers Supply Co., Erie, Pa. tu th su

WANTED—A COMPETENT ACCOUNTANT TO check up set books. Can do the work at night if preferred. Address, stating compensation expected, Manufacturer, Box 546. sat tues

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT COOK CAN get permanent employment at the Belmont. Apply immediately.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN DRY GOODS AND millinery to carry best selling side line on market. Light, easily handled; liberal commissions. Amendt & Co., LaSalle st, Chicago. 3t

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE BLACKSMITH. Apply or write Jarvis & Robertson, steam carriage factory, 44 Line st. sun tues

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO START A new business at their homes; easily learned in an hour; no peddling; 10 to 50c an hour made daytime or evening. Send 10c for 24 samples and a package of material to commence work on. Address Albany Supply Co., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A NEW YORK IMPORTING AND jobbing tea house, a first class salesman for the southern states; none but men of experience and having an established trade need apply. Address with full particulars and written references, Daniel Ellis Woodhull, New York city.

HELP WANTED—Females.

A NICE, WELL RAISED WHITE GIRL OR young lady to help do general housework in a small family. A good home for the right party. Good reference required. Address box 21, Senoia, Ga.

WANTED—LADIES', LOCAL OR TRAVELING. A wonderful entirely new specialty for ladies only; $4 daily easily made; no photo. no painting; particulars free. Mrs. H. F. Little, Chicago, Ill. d tf

WANTED — LADIES TO WORK FOR US AT their own homes; $7 to $10 per week can be quietly made. No photo, painting, no canvassing. For full particulars, please address, at once, Crescent Art Co., 19 Central st., Boston, Mass., Box 5,170 mar6—3m

WANTED—A GOOD TRIMMER; YOUNG LADY preferred. Address Milliner, care Constitution.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WOMAN as cook in small family. Best of references required. Apply to room 40, Gate City Bank building. 3t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

WANTED—A PLACE TO COOK BY SINGLE woman. Would like to stay on the lot. Apply at 82 Cain street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A POSITION WANTED BY A LIcensed drug clerk of fifteen years' experience; reference first-class. Address Apothecary care Constitution. mch3tf

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

CHAMBER SUITS GOOD AS NEW FOR $30 cash—$100. H. Malone, No. 5 N. Broad st.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD SECOND-HAND OFFICE desk. Very cheap. Apply to 23 Whitehall.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLANKETS, SHEETS, pillows, mattresses, springs, carpets, chamber suits, hat racks, wardrobes, everything at less than one half price, at No. 5 Broad st. H. Malone.

FOR SALE—FOUR COPIES OF THE NEW ATlanta City Directory, price $5 per copy. Apply to W. J. Campbell, Mgr. Constitution Job Office. tf

LANDLORD LIENS—THE BEST FORM—SENT post paid to any address for 50c. for a tablet of 50, or 85c. for 100. Address the Constitution. d&wy-tf.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE, BEES—PURE ITALIANS—IN SIMplicity hives. Will be sold cheap. Address "Apiarist," care box 98, Atlanta, Ga. 2t

PEAS—COW PEAS WANTED—PERSONS WISHing to sell will please send me samples of each kind they offer, stating price and quantity of each. W. M. Williams, 17 Broad street.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Published Daily and Weekly.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIER IN THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE FREE, AT $1.00 PER MONTH, $2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR $10 A YEAR.

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Atlanta, Ga.

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23 Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 8, 1887.

RAIN | *INDICATIONS for Atlanta, taken at 1 o'clock a. m: Rain; warm. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennesse: Light rains; followed by fair weather; westerly winds; warmer.* | WARM

DROP Mrs. James Brown Potter out of our northern exchanges, and there is very little left.

IT is said that in Savannah the candidates for the office of sheriff may be counted by the score.

SINCE the sixteenth century Europe has had 289 wars. With such a record how can any one look for peace?

IT required considerable enthusiasm to bring out the assertion at the Robert Emmet meeting in Boston that Blaine "had more Irish blood in his little finger than the duke of Wellington had in his whole body." The discovery was made by Tom Riley, a Boston lawyer.

THE Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, must feel rather lonesome. While Dr. Talmage and other eminent clergymen were expressing a sympathetic interest in the dying pastor of Plymouth church, Storrs remained silent. Beecher did not deserve such hatred. He was a greater man than Storrs because he couldn't help it. His superiority was not the result of malice aforethought.

IN retiring from the bench in St. Louis, the other day, Judge Treat called attention to the fact that many federal judges had been forced to resign on account of inadequate salaries. It is a lamentable fact that while the federal courts need men of great learning and ability for judges, the salary offered is only a fraction of what such men earn at the bar.

THE war prophets have not given up their long-expected collision between France and Germany, but all eyes just now are fixed upon Russia. Undoubtedly Russia has been at the bottom of the recent conspiracies in Bulgaria. She would have to invade Bulgaria in order to attack Constantinople. Austria is apprehensively awaiting the event, and it is more than probable that England would take a hand. The triumph of Russia at Constantinople would endanger the British possessions in India. This being the case, England's course may easily be foretold.

Five Booming Years.

It will not do to take too much stock in business predictions.

The history of the past has shown that we pass from good times to dull times and thence to good times again. There is some periodicity about these oscillations or revolutions, but our knowledge of the laws governing them is not sufficiently exact to enable us to make positive predictions.

Some of our business experts, however, are enabled by past experience to come very near a correct forecast of the future. Perhaps one of the most reasonable predictions is the one made by Mr. G. L. Austin in a recent number of the Boston Herald. Mr. Austin says:

Reasoning carefully from the history of the past twenty-five years, and keeping constantly in mind the fact that failures are the least numerous and liabilities are the least in periods ranging from eight to ten years, and that the upward movements in commerce do not last less than two or more than five years, one is enabled to conclude what are the "probabilities" for a few years hence. Thus, in 1887, the present year, is likely to be a repetition of the previous year. Stocks will very slowly begin to advance; iron stationary, immigration light, failures only among small traders, and rapidly declining.

1888—Everything advancing and everybody full of hope.

1889—Iron and grain high, stocks mounting upward, wages higher, immigration increasing, failures few.

1890—Business "booming," speculation wild, failures few, wages still high, prices for commodities inflating.

1891—A quiver in the stock market; iron begins to drop a little; wages still high, wise men will show cautiousness.

1892—Business still good, but prices begin to drop in some lines; wages, in some localities, are decreased; failures increase; breakers ahead. From this time forward evidences of coming depression in the business world will be plain to everybody, and the depression will probably reach its crisis in 1896.

Mr. Austin may be altogether mistaken, but it would be well-nigh impossible to show just where he is at fault. If the signs of the times indicate anything we have several booming years just ahead of us. The thing to do is to make the most of our opportunities.

The Close of a Great Career.

The death of Henry Ward Beecher will remove one of the greatest intellects of the time, one of the most remarkable men of the century.

For fifty years the pastor of Plymouth has stood in the front rank of those who shaped the religion, morals and public opinion of the English-speaking world; and in the estimation of many he was the foremost man of them all.

His history is better known than that of any American of this generation. The people from their childhood up have been made familiar with his features, his doctrines, his traits of character and even his off-hand sayings.

That a man so bold, aggressive and thoroughly emotional should make mistakes does not need to be said. But few men have ever acknowledged their mistakes more gracefully, or set to work with more hearty earnestness to repair the consequences.

In his old age, the world saw him at his best as a large-souled, warm-hearted man, who looked on the bright side of everything. Some enemies he made, as a matter of course, during his long career. Human nature is so constituted that such a man must necessarily be to some extent misunderstood, envied by some, and hated perhaps by a few.

But we cannot now pass judgment upon the far-reaching results of this great career. The pastor of Plymouth was singularly happy in life, and the manner of his death was just what he most desired. At the end of a long and happy life, full of years and honors, in the bosom of a devoted family, with the streets of the metropolis thronged with sorrowing friends, the great soul is passing joyfully and peacefully away, if, indeed, it has not already winged its flight to the other world. Such a death is the climax of happiness!

Light for Mr. Charles A. Dana.

We are surprised and pained to see the following inquiry in the editorial columns of the New York Sun:

Brother Watterson and Brother Dawson appear to be having a good deal of fun.—Atlanta Constitution.

Who is Brother Dawson anyway? And how does he get his living! There was once a very clever fellow named Dawson who edited the Albany Evening Journal, but he was reported dead some time ago.

Truly this is fame! When the talented journalist of Charleston inquired in reference to an inquiry from the New York Sun as to the reception of Mr. Grady's speech at the New England banquet, "Who is Grady, anyhow?" we felt neither pain nor surprise. The inquiry was a perfectly natural and proper one, and one, by the way, which we ourselves can fully answer. But when the chief luminary of New York journalism, shedding its rays into the uttermost parts of the earth, inquires, "Who is Brother Dawson, anyhow!" we feel that fame is truly but a shadow. "Brother" Dawson, as Mr. Dana familiarly calls him, is the most beautiful man in the world. As others represent the new south, and still others the old south, he represents the beautiful south. While we do not admit Mr. Dana's right to inquire how Brother Dawson "makes his living," we reply that he makes his living by being beautiful—beautiful in conduct, as in person. Brother Dawson went to New York not long since to make a free trade speech, and "drift as a leaf on a current already flowing," and we are doubly pained that, when he lifted up his beautiful voice in Mr. Dana's own town, Mr. Dana did nat even catch his name. We are proud of "Brother" Dawson. While he is, technically speaking, an exotic, he was transplanted early in our rich soil, and we feel justified in claiming him as what the south can do in maturing a beautiful person when she humps herself and does her very best. We naturally, therefore, feel resentful to Mr. Dana for his impertinent inquiries, and are disposed to say to him, as Miss Squeers said to Nicholas Nickelby, "We pity your ignorance, and despise you!"

All is Vanity and Vexation.

The vanity and vain glory that reside in riches were never better exemplified than in the case of A. T. Stewart, who was once the richest man in New York city. Being childless he must have been a miserable man. He lived with his wife in a marble palace, the atmosphere of which must have been cold and uncongenial. He indulged in some ostentatious alleged charities that were as far removed from genuine charity as the clouds are from the stars. He built a hotel for women, but few women ever enjoyed its veneered hospitality. It was a failure from the beginning. It was a failure because there was not a drop of the milk of human kindness in Stewart's breast. He was cold, selfish, narrow-minded and calculating. He raised such barriers around his hotel for women that no self-respecting woman could take advantage of the chilling beneficence.

When the hotel experiment failed, Mr. Stewart turned his attention to building a city on Long Island. The scheme was a grand one, and it was carried out on a large scale. But see the vanity of it all! The store that was his pride has changed its name. His costly residence is to be turned into a club house. His picture gallery, which he sought to make the wonder of Gotham, is to be peddled off in an auctioneer's room. The old clothes that belonged to himself and his wife are to be aired and sold. His city in Long Island is to be broken up into small lots and disposed of, and there will be nothing left but the costly cathedral that was built for the purpose of hiding his bones.

His bones! And yet no man can say that his bones repose there. When the poor man died, and was buried, his bones were stolen, and, if all accounts are correct, there was much higgling between the thieves and the representatives of the Stewart estate. It was maintained on the part of Stewart's friends that his poor bones were not worth as much as the grave robbers supposed, and the probability is that the example of parsimony which Stewart set to his family prevented the recovery of his remains.

Somewhere in all this there is a moral; but the reader will have to search it out for himself.

A Review of the Cotton Movement

The New York Financial Chronicle, in its weekly review of the movement of the cotton crop, says that for the week ending last Friday evening, the total receipts have reached 79,951 bales against 95,013 bales last week, 86,582 bales the previous week and 108,257 bales three weeks since; making the total receipts since the first of September, 1886, 4,856,185 bales, against 4,607,302 bales for the same period of 1885-86, showing an increase since September 1, 1886, of 248,883 bales. The exports during the same period reached a total of 126,363 bales, of which 62,645 were to Great Britain, 7,509 to France and 56,209 to the rest of the continent. The imports into continental ports have been 60,000 bales.

There was an increase in the cotton in sight last Friday night of 13,215 bales as compared with the same date of 1886, an increase of 222,951 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1885 and a decrease of 204,927 bales as compared with 1884. The old interior stocks have decreased during the week 30,872 bales and Friday night were 173,857 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts at the same towns have been 5,640 bales less than the same week last year, and since September 1 the receipts at all the towns are 65,115 bales more than for the same time in 1885-86.

The total receipts from the plantations since September 1, 1886, were 5,074,116 bales; in 1885-86 were 5,033,860; in 1884-85 were 4,628,864 bales. The receipts at the outports the past week were 79,951 bales; the actual movement from plantations was only 44,743 bales, the balance being taken from the stocks at the interior towns. Last year the receipts from the plantations for the same week were 63,025 bales, and for 1885 they were 39,563 bales. The increase in the amount in sight Friday night, as compared with last year, is 91,355 bales, the increase as compared with 1884-85 is 636,703 bales, and the increase over 1883-84 is 717,634. bales. The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 266,900 bales. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 1,407 bales, including 260 for export, 1,147 for consumption, —— for speculation, and —— in transit.

The Chronicle also gives a very interesting review of the overland movement of cotton, covering the first six months of the present cotton season, from September 1 to March 1. The overland movement for February was very free; the gross shipments aggregating 112,050 bales, against 85,116 bales and 94,656 bales respectively for the corresponding periods in 1886 and 1885. The total for the season to date is, therefore, now largely in excess of that for either of the two previous seasons. Of these shipments during the month a much larger proportion than in former years went to the northern outports. In consequence of this the net movement for February exhibits a decline from last year and also from the year preceding, reaching 40,013 bales, against 57,935 bales a year ago and 59,304 bales in 1885. In the aggregate for the six months, however, there is a small gain over 1885-86, and a very decided increase when contrasted with 1884-85.

While the marketing of cotton through the outports has been rather liberal during the month, it has fallen a little short of the movement last year, the net receipts reaching 404,272 bales, against 414,656 in February, 1886. Contrasted with the month of 1885, when the receipts reached only 261,449 bales, there is, of course, a very substantial increase. The total for the six months of 1886-87, as the table below indicates, exhibits gains over the like total for either of the two preceding years. Cotton has continued to go out freely during February, the exports to all foreign ports aggregating 414,604 bales, and contrast with 394,143 bales for the month last year and 286,490 bales in 1885. For the season to date there is a large increase compared with the two previous years. Port stocks are now 166,629 bales less than this time last year, while the drain on the stocks at the interior towns has been somewhat greater in February, 1887, than in February, 1886.

The amount of cotton marketed since September 1, in 1886-87, is 303,163 bales more than in 1885 86 and 596,791 bales more than in 1884 85. Northern spinners had up to March 1 taken 1,246,690 bales, a decrease from the corresponding period in 1885-86 of 84,033 bales, and an increase over the same time in 1884-85 of 176,892 bales. The movement up to March 1 of the present year is 128,163 bales more than in 1885-86 and 648,791 bales greater than in 1884-85.

The speculation in cotton for future delivery at New York has been exceptionally variable for the week under review. Neither party—the bulls nor the bears—could develop any point upon which to act with confidence. The comparatively full receipts at the ports were met by a smaller interior movement and a rapid reduction of southern stocks, while the general acceptance of maximum crop estimates was met by indications of an active trade and large consumption. The improvement on Tuesday was due to heavy purchases by a leading German house. Wednesday an early decline under warlike rumors from Russia was fully recovered on the reduced crop movement. Thursday there was a buoyant market in sympathy with the marked improvement at the south and in foreign markets. Friday there was a further advance, mostly in the last hour, as reports of the interior movement and stocks were posted; the close was firm at near the best prices of the day.

THE Piedmont industrial exposition promises to be the most important event of a very important year. Its success is already assured.

BISHOP, the mind reader, gave an exhibition of his powers in New York Saturday afternoon. A committee of four gentlemen hid a brooch a mile from Bishop's hotel, The mind reader was then blindfolded. Cotton batting was tied over his eyes. Then a black bag was put over his head and tied around his neck. A double seated carriage was in waiting, and in that Bishop and three members of the committee took seats. Bishop took the reins, and though blindfolded, drove through the crowded streets by a devious route to the house where the brooch was concealed. A great crowd followed him. He went into the house, put his hand on a vase and in a moment requested that the vase be removed. His request was complied with, and under it the brooch was found—just where the committee had concealed it.

IT is thought that Mr. Cleveland is gradually discovering that the maneuvers of Morrison and other agents of the whisky ring were intended to bring his administration into disrepute.

FOR double and twisted brutality Edgar Weeks, of Yorktown, N. Y., takes the cake. His wife took consumption, and he sent her to the county almshouse. When she came to die he was sent for and reached her just as she was passing to the other world. The solemnity of the occasion did not impress Weeks, and while his wife lay a corpse he asked the superintendent of the almshouse to recommend a successor for the dead woman. The superintendent, in jest, recommended one of the servant girls, and Weeks proceeded to make love to her. As soon as the dead wife was buried the women about the place organized themselves into a broom brigade and escorted Weeks from the premises.

GENERAL CROOK, the Indian fighter, and Bright Eyes, an Indian woman, have been lecturing in Massachusetts. Bright Eyes says that before she reached the east she had seen but one drunken man, and he was hung up and flogged as a punishment. She seemed to think the paddle an important factor in temperance work. She says that what the Indian needs is citizenship.

ROBERT BONNER, owner of Maud S., says it is risky to drive a horse twenty miles an hour along a street even when there is snow on the ground. Mr. Bonner says that when snow is packed evenly it is "an easy matter to sprain an ankle." Of course Mr. Bonner means that it is easy to sprain the ankle of a horse. If one should chance to sprain a pedestrian's neck, he could do like Mr. Vanderbilt used to do—make things comfortable for the widow.

IT appears that the Florida land swindlers go right ahead. The public dances to any tune.

IT is now a settled fact that Mrs. Jeems Bronner Pot will go on the stage and hold the looking-glass up to afflicted nature. The cable informs us, in a confidential way, that this step on the part of Mrs. Jeems Pot Bronner will not lose her the friendship of her royal highness, the princess of Wales. As for his royal Bengal highness, the prince, he may be counted in for the war.

"THE last thirty years," says the New York Herald, "have worked miracles." These miracles are the result of a little common sense, which is now, and always has been, a great miracle worker. The people of the United States are now looking at each other through the medium of common sense.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

REV. ROBERT HALL, when asked how many sermons a preacher could prepare in a week, replied: "If he is a man of pre eminent ability, one; if he is a man of extraordinary ability, two; if he is an ass, six."

JOSEPH O'BRIEN, of Cleveland, says that he once examined a swallow's nest in which were two young birds. Around the leg of one af them horsehair had been closely wound. Mr. O'Brien removed the hair and found that the leg had been broken. He thinks that this was a genuine case of bird surgery.

THE name Dakota is a corruption of "Pa-hasota," meaning many heads—the craniums of buffaloes being scattered thick on all the trails.

EX-SENATOR DORSEY, who vibrates between London and Paris, says he is out of politics now, and is "concentrating his efforts to make life worth living." Mr. Dorsey is beginning a little late.

SENATOR VAN WYCK recently read a long speech in the senate in favor of the election of members of that body by a popular ballot. When he began there were some fifty senators present. Before he had finished his first paragraph only nineteen were left, and they were engaged in writing letters or reading newspapers.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA suspended his dynamite organ last week in order, as he said, to secure a little needed rest. This brief season of repose must be enjoyed by his weary readers who have been treated to the din of exploding bombs for five years.

POOR CORBETT! He had run with McDowell, fortified with McClellan, charged with Hooker, fought it out under Grant, and shot Booth on his own account, but the talk of Kansas legislators was too much for his endurance, and he is crazy.—Sioux City (Iowa) Times.

WHEN I was out west, I had Wild Bill and Texas Jack for customers. They used to come in four times a day for a head dress. Oils, ointments and costly perfumes were ordered, and where their hair was concerned they spared no expense, for they were the border beauties of their day. Both men died with their boots on, and at their funerals there were hundreds of broken-hearted, though frail, females, whose affections had been captured by those long, glossy tresses.—St. Louis Barber.

THE OLD SOLDIERS.

The Heroes of the Mexican War and of the Confederacy.

From the Carrollton, Ga., Times.

We heard a gentleman say the other day that Washington county, Ga., sent one company to the war of 80 men, and 65 of the 80 were fiddlers.

From the Paulding, Ga., New Era.

On the 1st day of March, there were three old Mexican veterans in Dallas. They were J. M. McGuire, B. H. Smith and Abner Sweat. They were all of Captain Nelson's company.

From the Ft. Gaines, Ga., Advertiser.

Mrs. A. A. Lewis, of Shellman, Ga., has in her possession a commission issued to her father, A. W. Thomas, as major of militia, by Governor Forsyth in 1828.

From the Canton, Ga., Advance.

Captain W. G. Gramling, of Atlanta, was in town last Tuesday assisting his Mexican comrades in making out their pensions claims properly. He was the captain of the "Canton Volunteers" who went to Mexico in 1846.

From the Meriwether, Ga., Vindicator.

A few weeks ago an old confederate brought in and unfolded an old slip which he said he had carried for over twenty years. It proved to be a clipping from the Atlanta Confederacy of 1864 and fell into the hands of our old friend while he was a prisoner at Johnston's Island. Mr. Reps Dukes, of Woodbury, the old confederate, requested as a special favor that we copy the tribute as it would doubtless prove a gratifying reading to many of our patrons. Camp 41st Georgia, Regiment, near Dalton, Ga., March 31st, 1864. At a meeting of the officers and men of the Forty-first regiment Georgia Volunteers on the evening of the 30th instant, to pay the last tribute of respect to our lamented Colonel William E. Curtis. On motion, Major M. S. Hall was called to the chair, and Captain W. B. Johnson secretary, when the object of the meeting being explained, the committee appointed presented the following, which was unanimously adopted: In the mysterious providence of Almighty God this regiment is the second time called to mourn the loss of a beloved commander. First the pious and lamented Colonel C. A. McDaniel fell, mortally wounded, at Perryville, Ky., October 8th, 1862, and died soon after, in the hands of the enemy, away from home and his beloved family. Since his successor, not less beloved and respected, Colonel William E. Curtis, wounded at Mill Creek Gap on the 20th of February, 1864, and died, after much and painful suffering, on the 24th inst., at his home near Newnan, Ga. Brave, patriotic and determined, he did not say to his country men, "Go to the war," but, "Come with me," and went to Virginia early in the conflict as captain in the 19th Georgia. At the formation of the 41st Georgia regiment, he was chosen lieutenant-colonel, and afterwards colonel, and in all these positions he proved himself an able and efficient officer, and in every way worthy of the confidence and esteem of both officers and men. A true soldier, he cheerfully submitted to every privation and hardship incident to the cause of his country, by his self-sacrificing spirit and determined energy, he so inspired his men, that the severest trials of exposure, duty, dangers, etc., were borne with a patriotic and manly spirit. When borne from the field with his fatal wound, and all hearts were mute with silent anguish, he cheerfully said: "Be of good cheer, boys, I am not much hurt; I'll be back directly to fight with you." But he has fought his last battle with us, and from his unblemished character and orderly walk we cherish the hope that his rest is sweet and perfect in the home of the good. As an expression of the feelings of the regiment, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Colonel Curtis this regiment has sustained an irreparable loss, the country and service a brave, patriotic and virtuous man, whose gallantry could animate every southern heart to duty; that, while it is becoming to bow with submission to the loss of a patriotic leader, we shall ever remember with patriotic emotion his noble virtues, his exalted and unselfish patriotism and his ever cheerful spirit in the darkest hour; that we deeply sympathize with his disconsolate widow and orphan boy in this their darkest hour of trials and troubles, in the loss of a kind and affectionate husband and an indulgent and loving father; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and also a copy be sent to the Southern Confederacy, Atlanta, Ga., and the LaGrange Reporter, LaGrange, Ga.

S. D. CLEMENTS, Captain and Chairman.
J. F. STALLINGS, Captain,
W. F. ROSSER, Chaplain.
WM. B. JOHNSON, Captain and Secretary.

From the Coweta, Ga., Advertiser.

When war was declared between the United States and Mexico in 1846, Georgia was one of the first states to offer her services in aid of the repressive measures adopted by the government to check the threatened encroachments upon our territory and to establish the boundary limits insisted upon by the United States. Ten companies of infantry were mustered into service from this state, and during the short but decisive conflict which followed they bore a conspicuous and valorous part. Of the ten infantry companies mentioned none was more distinguished for bravery and personal heroism than the "Fannin Avengers," which was raised in Pike county by our worthy fellow-townsman, Captain H. J. Sargent. This company entered the service in June, 1846, and were not mustered out until June, 1847. The company was originally composed of 93 men, though not more than half that number survived the casualties and hardships of war. Captain Sargent and Mr. R. H. Woods, of Senoia, are the only survivors now living in Coweta county. John G. Morgan and James W. Spence enlisted from this county, both of whom are yet living—the former in Texas and the latter in Alabama.

Captain Sargent was a resident of Pike county at the beginning of this war, and his company was made up from Henry, Pike, Coweta and Fayette counties—Spalding county not being then organized. The transportation expenses of the company from the place of enlistment (Griffin) to the place of enrollment, (Colinus,) were paid by Captain Sargent out of his private means, amounting to $212. Upon the cessation of hostilities he made a requisition upon the government for indemnity, and a voluminous correspondence took place between himself and Jefferson Davis, who was then secretary of war. All the official correspondence touching the matter is yet in his possession, comprising several autograph letters from Mr. Davis. For reasons which have never been made clear to Captain Sargent his claim was not allowed, and he was so disgusted with the ingratitude of a country for whose honor he had imperilled his life and endured the hardships of war that he lost all taste for military glory, and now rarely refers to his experiences on the tented field. Others may sniff the battle from afar, or pant for glory and renown in the crises of conflict if they feel inclined; but he is coldly indifferent to all such allurements. He is now sixty-eight years of age, but is exceedingly well preserved, and gives promise of a longevity as unusual as his career has been remarkable.

Below will be found the original muster roll of the "Fannin Avengers," which is copied by permission from White's "Historical Collections from Georgia," now in possession of Dr. A. C. North, of this city.

MUSTER ROLL OF THE "FANNIN AVENGERS."

Officers—H. J. Sargent, captain; E. G. Alexander, first lieutenant; H. B. Holliday, second lieutenant; F. M. Ison, first sergeant; G. D. Johnson, second sergeant; William F. Moore, third sergeant; Robert Latimore, fourth sergeant; Alexander O. Reed, first corporal; T. D. Periody, second corporal; Joseph Johnson, third corporal; Benjamin F. Ingraham, fourth corporal. Privates—Jonathan Allen, Thomas R. Arnold, William Aycock, William E. Beall, John H. Baker, Osborn Brewer, Cicero L. Brown, George R. Boutwell, John I. Belcher, Thomas Burke, Robert I. Bedell, William D. Bailey, David M. Crenshaw, Nathaniel L. Collins, William T. Crawford, Alfred Carpenter, Henry F. Carpenter, Henry Coker, John W. Crow, William W. Campbell, George Dugan, Frederick Dickens, William DeLoach, Jesse N. Davis, Ruffin Durham, Thomas Dye, John B. Folds, James A. Green, Archibald Gibbs, Henderson Gibbs, James R. George, Elphalet Hatton, William R. Head, Anthony Ivy, Thomas I. Ison, Benjamin F. Jones, Samuel A. Kennedy, John T. Leggett, Andrew J. Low, John W. Lake, Burrell Lawrence, Hilliard J. Legg, Andrew Lendberg, Drury Lewis, John Millen, Dawson Millburn, John G. Morgan, Hugh C. McGehee, Joseph B. Matthews, Gerardin I. Oglesby, Sterling C. Pritchard, John C. Pryor, William I. Perry, William L. Prescott, John T. Ried, David R. Ross, William T. Ready, John C. Smith, Robert Shaws, Joseph H. Shivers, James W. Spence, John Stewart, Benjamin Shinn, Robert W. Terry, Henry I. Tidd, John W. Turner, Thomas I Tramel, John Thompson, John Treanor, Nathaniel Waller, Joseph Watkins, H. N. White, Samuel Weems, Robert H. Woods, Thomas I. Warren, John H. Wiles, Freeman I. Waller, Thomas Waller, William Winn, Williamson B. Williams. Musicians—Henry McAllister, William S. Clardy, Thomas I. Ison.

General Lee as a Soldier.

Colonel William Allan.

Nature was prodigal in her gifts to Robert E. Lee. He was no less remarkable for external graces of person than for vigor and clearness of intellect. His figure was a model of physical proportions and ease and gracefulness of motion, said one who knew him closely. I never saw General Lee in an ungraceful attitude. I never heard him utter a word in years even that could not be spoken in his parlor. He had that clearness, breadth of comprehension and good sense, that level headedness, so to speak, without which no soldier ever distinguished himself.

His was the best balanced mind I ever knew. Rarely was he betrayed into the exhibition of anger, and then into but momentary flashes. One of these occasions produced a piece of humor from the serious General Jackson. Lee, seeing a straggler with a stolen pig, ordered an officer to take him to General Jackson, to whose command he belonged, and have him "immediately shot." Jackson with grim humor returned the reply that he had "sent the man to the front for execution by the enemy." Lee once said to Colonel Taylor: "You must not lose your temper because I lost mine."

He was free from small foibles as well as greater faults. He never used tobacco and wine only lightly. He taught by example as well as precept, and thought example better than precept. As a commander he was often stern, inflexible and exacting of duty. But he would permit no luxuries for himself when his men had not enough. In the army his cook once borrowed a piece of bacon for a special dinner, to be returned if not used. At college his rule was never enforced by harshness of language.

He made it a point to know every student, and his memory was tenacious. He had great aversion to all display. He encouraged the temperance societies and Young Men's Christian association for the benefit of his students. He would never ask for anything for his kinsmen, and would not ask for his son's release as a prisoner by the federal authorities, though wounded and his wife dying, when he could not do the same for others. He would not pass a tollgate without finding the keeper e pay his toll.

"NO MAN'S LAND."

A Neutral Strip on the Border to be Turned into Cimmaron Territory.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"No Man's Land," as it is designated upon some of the official maps, is the only portion of the territory of the United States which is without law. The 5,000 squatters now living on the "Neutral Strip" propose to organize a government there and call the new territory "Cimmaron." This body of land lies west of the Indian territory, and its shape, as it appears on the map, shows that the term "strip" is well applied. It has a width of 37½ miles between the northern boundary of Texas and the southern boundaries of Kansas and Colorado, and reaches westward 167 miles to the eastern line of New Mexico. "No Man's Land" looks insignificant on the map as it lies with such states as Texas, Kansas and Colorado for neighbors. If located on the Atlantic coast its dimensions would appear quite respectable beside some of the eastern states.

The history of the strip is interesting. In 1803 the United States bought from France for $15,000,000 Louisiana territory. That was the country west of the Mississippi river from the gulf to the British possessions—including the present states of Louisiana, Arkansas, that part of Kansas and Colorado north of the Arkansas river only, and the Indian territory west to the 100th meridian. Mexico and Spain claimed all west of the 100th meridian and south of the Arkansas. In 1833 the Indian territory was organized and set apart for the Indians, under treaties made with them. In 1845 Texas "set up for herself" as a free and independent republic, and then came under the protection of the United States. The war with Mexico followed and resulted in the extension of the territory of the United States west of the 100th meridian and south of the Arkansas. Texas as a state only claimed the northern boundary of the Panhandle on the parallel of 36.30. In 18 0 the Kansas and Nebraska bill passed congress, and as first framed made 36.30 the southern boundary of Kansas, but Stephen A. Douglas, then in the house, called attention to the treaty with the Cherokees of 1833, which gave them a strip of land along the south side of the 37th parallel and running from the Missouri line to the 100th meridian.

It may be as well to say that the reason for setting apart this strip was to give the Indians a route westward to the buffalo hunting grounds of Colorado and the northwest. This strip is still called "the outlet." As stated, it extended to the 100th meridian. So parallel 37 was made the southern boundary of Kansas, and when the 100th meridian was reached the boundary was continued on the same parallel westward. Thus "the Cherokee outlet" was preserved, and there was also left west of it a continuation of it, or another strip, between Texas and Kansas, and this second piece was given the name of "the neutral strip," or "no man's land." New Mexico and Colorado were afterward formed with square corners, and thus "the neutral strip" was left with fully defined boundaries, but entirely out in the cold so far as the laws of the United States are concerned.

So long as the Great American Desert held its place on the map and the tradition of its utter worthlessness prevailed "No Man's Land" was well named. The Indians and the wild game had undisputed and uncovered possession. When suddenly the southwestern country awoke to the fact that acres meant cents and then dollars, there were put in rival claims to this bit of property 167 miles long. Congress has never been able to decide between the claimants, and so the strip has remained undisposed of to this day. A few days ago an agent of the general land office went down into that country to investigate and report. He came back with the information that the cattle barons had taken possession, divided up the country, and were pasturing their herds upon the land. There were no fences, he reported, but he could always tell when he crossed from one claim to another, for he found the lines marked by posts, on which were printed placards bearing the following: "Take Notice.—Any——of a —— caught trespassing on this land will be dealt with by Judge Lynch. By order of——."

He Accepted the Challenge.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The young, fair-haired wife of a member of the New York stock exchange left town the other day for a short visit. She returned unexpectedly and found a letter addressed to her husband awaiting his return from the street late in the afternoon. It was signed "Frank Smith," and said: "Now that the old woman is gone, let's go to the theater and pepper the town later." Mr. Smith is a frequenter of the Hotel Brunswick and was a chum of the lady's husband in his bachelor days. The wife sent this note to Mr. Smith: "The old women has returned. Although I have never met you, I have frequently heard my husband speak of you. I shall be happy to accept the invitation to the theater for him and myself." Mr. Smith, not at all disconnected, got tickets for the Fifth avenue, and now says that his only regret is that he referred to the bright young wife of his friend as "the old woman."

A BIG DEAL.

RUMOR OF AN IMPORTANT RAILROAD CHANGE.

Negotiations Said to be Pending for the Purchase of the Baltimore and Ohio by the West Point Terminal Company—What a Railroad Official Says of the Situation, Etc.

NEW YORK, March 7.—[Special.]—I am authoritatively informed by one prominently identified with the Terminal management that serious negotiations are pending between that company and the Baltimore and Ohio for the absolute purchase of the latter by the former. The negotiations have gone far enough to make the deal seem very probable. If effected, it will be the largest and most important acquisition the Terminal has ever made. The deal is being conducted very privately, but the secret has leaked out, and Terminal stock has been strong and advancing all day. If the trade is made it is predicted Terminal will sell at over sixty.

M. J. V.

Little is known in Atlanta of the deal alluded to in the above dispatch. It is known that Mr. Robert Garrett has not managed the vast Baltimore and Ohio property with the steadiness and ability displayed by his father. He is a man of convivial habits, a fast liver, and does not allow the concerns of his road to absorb his life. It is openly believed that the property confided to him by his father will go into other hands sooner or later. Whether the Terminal is strong enough to make the purchase, or whether it is shrewd enough to make a combination with Mr. Garrett by which control of the two systems would be pooled in the Terminal treasury, the next day or two will probably develop.

One thing is certain. Under the interstate commerce bill, which forbids railroads to pool their business, the railroads themselves will be pooled. If they cannot make traffic arrangements which prevent ruinous competition, they will evade the prohibitory law by combining their stocks in a common treasury, and running under one management. A man high in authority, and with a good opportunity of knowing the drift of things, said:

"In less than thirty days you will see the southern railroads east of the Blue Ridge under one management, and General E. P. Alexander will be the general manager of the combined systems. Enough of the stock of each system will be pooled in a common treasury to insure control. A composit board of directors will be selected, which will be superior to each local board of directors, which each road will, of course, retain. General E. P. Alexander will be general manager under the direction of this central board. It will stand pretty much towards the railroads as the Southern Railway and Steamship association now stands, except that under pressure of the interstate commerce law, the Central control will be more absolute, and the fusion of the several systems be more thorough."

"In what centre will this ownership be vested?"

"Most likely in the West Point Terminal company. That company has an organization in which the East Tennessee and Richmond and Danville systems are already pooled. The others might be added to this with less trouble than all could be combined in a new company. The principle of consolidation will go into effect over the whole country, and the great systems that are now pooled in a traffic agreement, will shortly be pooled by the surrender of the controlling shares into a common treasury. The southern systems will likely be the first to take the step. The other great systems will follow. The interstate commerce bill will consolidate the railroad companies. It is not impossible that every railroad in America will be swiftly consolidated into some sort of central management which will oppose itself directly to the national railroad commission."

THURMAN ON WAR.

What He Thinks of the Retaliation Bill and of the President.

Cincinnati Commercial Special.

"Do you anticipate a collision with Canada or Great Britain?"

"Hardly. Such a thing is possible, but not probable. Negotiations will eventually intervene."

"What do you think of the course of the Canadian government?"

"Waiving the consideration of all treaty rights, stipulations and restrictions, and looking at the naked facts as they exist, Canada exhibits a very unfriendly spirit, and is anything but neighborly."

"The senate bill, as well as the house bill, conferred a very wide discretion upon President Cleveland, did it not?"

"I have only read them in a general way, but the senate bill seemed quite as sweeping in conferring discretion and grave responsibility upon the president as the house bill, except as to railway transportation."

"Isn't it something unusual for politicians to confer such important powers upon an opponent as the senate bill sought to confer upon President Cleveland?"

"It is not the usual thing, and I rather suspect that the republican senators thought that they could use this retaliatory bill in the presidential campaign of 1888."

"Use it how?"

"Well, if President Cleveland exercised his discretion and precipitated a collision, he would be held responsible; if he didn't, and the dispute lingered along in statu quo, they would hold him responsible for that."

"They proposed to catch him coming or going."

"Very likely."

"What are the chances of catching him in the event a retaliatory measure is finally agreed on?"

"Rather slim, indeed. The wide discretion proposed would be wisely and safely lodged in President Cleveland's hands. He is a man of great courage, and this courage is backed up by a level head. As great and grave as are the discretionary powers embraced in either of the measures, the interests of the country would be safe in the president's hands. He has courage, coolness and wisdom."

A Prayer Sent Up for Reporters.

St. Paul letter in Chicago Times.

In the senate this morning Chaplain Allison startled the august body by closing his prayer with a word for the newspaper men. He said: "And now, dear Lord, bless the reporters, whose nimble pens catch our every word almost before it is uttered. Like thyself, they are omnipresent and almost omnipotent. If we take the wings of the morning and fly to the utmost parts of the earth they are there. They meet us in the jungles of Africa; they waylay us in the solitary canyons of Colorado, and when at length we find the latitude of the magnetic pole behold they are there. May their light and goodness be equal to their power, and when the general assembly of heaven convenes let no reporter be excluded. Amen!"

Too Particular.

From the Detroit Free Press.

A little Bagg street boy begged his mother to lend him her cutting-board. "What do you want it for, Eddie?" she inquired. "I'm goin' to be married and keep house, an' I want it to set the table for my wife." "But your wife will not like to eat her dinner on a board," said his mother. "Won't she?", answered the boy; "then she's too particular for me." And he went to housekeeping in a corner of the sitting room on his own account without the imaginary wife.

A Gay Young Man.

From Texas Siftings.

"Have you been going into society much this season?" asked an Austin man of a dude. "Well, I should smile; I went to three balls in one evening last week." "How did you manage to get tickets?" "The manager gave them to me; he is named Schwartzmeyer, and keeps a pawnbroker shop on Austin avenue." "Ah! I say, where's your overcoat?" "I don't need any." "Just so; that's what I thought."

IN HONOR OF JACKSON.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES IN THE SUPREME COURT YESTERDAY.

The Report as Presented by the Committee is Ordered Spread Upon the Minutes—Interesting and Eulogistic Remarks by Members of the Bar—The Proceedings in Full.

The memorial exercises in honor of the lamented Chief Justice Jackson occurred yesterday morning in the supreme court, the Hon. Logan E. Bleckley, chief justice, Hon. Samuel Hall and Hon. Mark A. Blandford, associate justices, upon the bench. The court-room was thronged with members of the Atlanta bar, while there were also present representatives from nearly all of the judicial circuits, and the occasion was one of deep impressiveness. After the formal opening of the court, the report of the committee was called for, when Hon. Alex. M. Speer, ex-associate justice of the supreme court, presented it as follows:

THE MEMORIAL.

The committee appointed by this court to report on this day "A memorial commemorative of the life, character and services of the late chief justice" of this court, beg leave to submit the following:

Nothing could be more just and reasonable than the consecration of this day to the commemoration of that pure, upright and singularly useful life which was brought to a close by the death of our late chief justice, the Hon. James Jackson, on the 13th day of January, 1887.

We hail the presence of this audience, composed of citizens and officials, brethren of our profession, comprising all the dignity and distinction which office, honor, wealth and culture can give, as the most convincing evidence of the respectful and affectionate admiration with which the deceased was regarded while living.

Of these, and all the posthumous honors lavished upon him, it might be truly said:

"Thus strives a grteful people to display,
The mighty debt, which nothing can repay."

It is indeed no idle and unprofitable ceremonial in which we are engaged. To cherish the memory, eulogize the virtues, and commend the example of those who have conferred benefits, or reflected honor on their fellow citizens, has been in all ages regarded as a duty, and a privelege by wise and thoughtful men. This homage of the living to

THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD

can be traced throughout the records of the past.

Nearly eighteen hundred years have elapsed since Pausanias visited Athens, and nothing seemed to him so characteristic of that splendid city "built nobly on Ægean shore," "The eye of Greece—mother of arts and eloquence," as its numberless memorials of the illustrious dead. On every side were to be seen statues of the great men of the commonwealth—such as Solon, the law giver; Conon, the admiral, Damosthenes, the orator.

The most consummate artists that ever gave life to marble had been employed to adorn the city, illustrate its history, immortalize its sages, heroes and patriots, and exhibit to the contemplation of successive generations such memorials of the great men and deeds of the past as would inspire love of country, pride in their free institutions and a determination to defend and preserve them. This usage of antiquity has been well followed by the wisdom of the modern world.

On a lofty eminence overlooking the Danube—that historic river, whose banks have echoed to the tramp of the Roman legions, to the hymns of the Crusaders, and to the thunder of Napoleon's artillery—Germany has erected a "Temple of Fame," and filled it with bronze and marble effigies of her illustrious dead. She calls it her "Valhalla," or "Hall of Heroes."

And what is Westminster Abbey but a British "Valhalla," in which the simplest cenotaph is accounted a great national honor. Whoever entered its sacred precincts without having his soul filled with impressions of grandeur and solemnity? Who ever deciphered in the dim, religious light of its lofty and long drawn aisles the inscriptions on the monument of a Milton, a Shakspeare, a Macauley, a Chatham a Wilberforce, a Wellington, a Talford, a Watt, or a Stephenson, without feeling his

REVERENCE FOR GENIUS,

learning, science, eloquence, patriotism, devotion to the public good heightened and intensified a hundred fold.

Nor has our own heaven-favored land been left destitute of artistic memorials. Massachusetts can boast of her effigies of Winthorp, Otis, Adams, Warren, Franklin and Webster. Virginia takes pride in her Henry, Jefferson, Marshal, Lee and Jackson, while almost every state and every city have employed both foreign and native genius to illustrate the lives and perpetuate the memories of their honored dead. But while it is a mission, the noblest mission of fine arts, to commemorate great events and great men, only the tongue of the orator or the pen of the writer can give an immediate expression to a recent and august sorrow like that which brings us together to-day. A bereavement which constrains us to take up the lamentation of that ancient prophet who said: "Behold the Lord, the Lord of hosts, doth take away from Jerusalem and from Judah the honorable man and counsellor and eloquent orator." (Isa. iii: 23.)

It is true that memorials and eloquent tributes from the pulpit, the press, the national and state courts leave us no alternative but to glean after the reapers of Boaz. Nevertheless, we owe it to ourselves, as members of the profession of which he was

ONE OF THE BRIGHTEST ORNAMENTS,

as the official head of our judiciary, to place on record some expression of our profound conviction of the excellence of his character and the eminent value of his public service.

The Hon. James Jackson was born in Jefferson county, of this state, on the 18th day of October, 1819. He bore an honered name in the annals of Georgia. His father, Colonel William H. Jackson, was born about the close of the revolutionary war, and it might be said of him as of John Quincy Adams: "His cradle hymns were the songs of liberty." His grandfather, Governor James Jackson, was among those heroic men who enjoyed the public trust in the "times which tried men's souls." He bore a noble and distinguished part in the greatest achievements in the annals of constitutional liberty—the independence of America. The maiden name of the mother of the late chief justice was Miss Mildred Cobb, an aunt of General Howell and T. R. R. Cobb; a lady whom Robert Hall would have described as blending the piety of a convent with the polish of a court. Certainly we need ask for no higher example of maternal influence in the formation of

A NOBLE CHARACTER

than that exhibited by her son. He was from his childhood one of those exemplary youths "who need not the smart of guilt to make them virtuous, or the regret of folly to make them wise."

When about ten years of age, his parents moved to Athens, and after a few years training in an excellent school, he entered the freshman class of the university, of which he remained a dutiful son, a distinguished ornament, and a most efficient trustee to the day of his death. Possessing naturally talents of a high order, and applying himself with untiring assiduity to his studies he soon became proficient in mathematics and the classics. He early learned that to be an elegant and attractive writer or speaker he must make himself thoroughly familiar with the great masters of English composition. He not only read much, but made the acquaintance of an elegant style the object of special and patient effort. By such care and labor he acquired a style luminous, forcible, flexible, fitted to instruct or delight.

He graduated at the commencement of 1837, receiving next to the highest position in the assignment of college honors. Immediately after graduation he commenced the study of law in the office of the Hon. Howell Cobb. It was the special good fortune of young Jackson to begin

HIS LEGAL NOVITIATE

when the profession in that part of the state had reached the zenith of its splendor. Where was there ever more? Where was there ever so much learning, so much eloquence, so much wit, so much wisdom, so much power of logic, so much splendor of rhetoric at the bar of the Western and adjoining circuits as when Joseph Henry Lumpkin, William C. Dawson, Green Foster, Howell and Thomas R. R. Cobb, Junius Hillyer, Basil Overby, C. Peeples, Charles Dougherty, Francis H. Cone, Robert Toombs, A. H. Stephens and N. L. Hutchins were in the full maturity of their transcendent powers.

It was the privilege of the late chief justice to mingle with these men when he first came to the bar, unknown yet to the state at large and scarcely known to himself, but glowing with a generous ambition to reach that high professional standard of which he saw such brilliant examples around him. On his admission to the bar he established himself at Monroe, Walton county, and soon attained the reputation of a successful and rising lawyer.

In 1844 he made a public profession of religion and united with the Methodist church. From that period to his death he continued a member of that denomination, distinguished for his Christian zeal and his unswerving loyalty and devotion to his faith. As he grew older in his religious life he grew in usefulness and influence. In all places at home or abroad, in high positions, or in the walks of private life he exhibited the purity, consistency and

CHARMS OF HIS CHRISTIAN PROFESSION.

At the call of his church he was ever ready to attend upon her conferences, her various boards of educational trusts, and act in all her plans and methods for the advancement and improvement of his fellow man, and in winning souls to Christ. At the time of his death he had been for many years a prominent member of the board of trustees of Oxford college and the Wesleyan Female college at Macon. He was probably at his death the most prominent and widely known layman of his church in the state.

In 1845 he was chosen as a representative from Walton county to the general assembly, and reelected to the same body in 1847. In that body he exhibited the wise moderation which avoids both the bigotted conservatism that clings to everything that is established because it is old, and the reckless impatience, radicalism, which espouses every project because it is new.

While a member of the legislature he became acquainted with Miss Addie Mitchell, daughter of Mr. Walter Mitchell, treasurer of the state, and to her he was married in 1853. She was a lady of rare accomplishments, whose death, in December, 1867, was felt as a bereavement far beyond the circle of which she was an ornament. In 1849 he was elected to succeed Judge Dougherty on the bench of the Western circuit, and there, as everywhere, he exhibited

ABILITY AND SPOTLESS INTEGRITY,

dispensing justice alike to the rich and poor, the elevated and lowly.

From the bench in 1857 he was chosen to represent his district in the national house of representatives and was re-elected in 1859, and continued in that position until on the secession of the state in 1861 he retired from his seat and returned to his constituency. Though so finely qualified to have filled a prominent place among the statesmen of the day, he had but little fondness for political life. During the war he resided in Richmond, Va., holding by the appointment of President Davis a position as one of the judges of the military court of Stonewall Jackson's corps, with the rank of colonel. After the close of the war he formed a partnership with

THE HON. HOWELL COBB

in the practice of law at Macon, Ga., which continued with great success until the death of the latter. He became afterwards a member successively of the firm of Nesbit & Jackson, Nesbit, Jackson & Bacon and Lyon & Jackson, and was a partner of the last named firm when appointed to the bench of the supreme court of the state. In 1870, he contracted a second marriage with Mrs. Mary Schofield, of St. Louis, Mo., a lady of rare charms, mental and personal, and one, also, in every way suited to so good and great a man. She soon became thoroughly identified with his family, and added largely to the charm and happiness of his domestic life. In 1875, a vacancy occurring on the supreme bench by the resignation of the Hon. Robert P. Trippe, associate justice, Governor Smith appointed Judge Jackson to fill the vacancy. He was continued in this position until 1880, when Chief Justica Warner, full of honors and years, in September of that year, resigned his position, and Governor Colquitt appointed Judge Jackson

CHIEF JUSTICE

to fill the vacancy. When the general assembly convened in November, 1880, he was chosen for the full term of six years from that date. His unanimous election to the same position by the general assembly for a full term a few weeks prior to his decease is evidence of the high estimate in which he was held by that body.

He possessed three constituents forming the highest model of a judge—legal learning, unswerving loyalty to justice, and the analytical power to reduce complex cases into their simple elements and rise from those constituent elements to general rules. It is said that ancient philosophers placed the true conception of perfect manhood "in the possession of all those powers and qualities which are required for the honorable and successful discharge of the duties of life in the golden mean—equally removed from excess in either direction and all in due proportion."

This type of greatness was beautifully exemplified in our late chief justice. He did not possess one or two brilliant qualities in an abnormal development, but he united all the qualifications demanded by his high position as chief justice of this great state. No one familiar with him could fail to perceive and admire the strong elements of

HIS SYMMETRICAL CHARACTER,

His amiability, his sturdy common sense, his inflexible devotion to the right, and uncompromising hostility to the wrong.

What Benton said of Chief Justice Marshall might be applied to the subject of this memoir: "He was well fitted for high judicial station, possessing a solid judgement, good reasoning powers, an acute and penetrating mind, with manners and habits to suit the purity and sanctity of the ermine, attentive, patient, laborious, grave on the bench, social in the intercourse of life, simple in his tastes and inexorably just."

But we should feel ourselves justly chargeable with an inexcusable omission should we close this delineation of the life and character of this eminent man without something more than mere incidental allusion to his personal traits. It is a melancholy fact that the highest official distinction may be enjoyed and important public services rendered by men whose private lives will not bear examination. But it was the glory of our lamented Jackson that

HIS PRIVATE VIRTUES

eclipsed the splendor of his public distinctions No man has done more in this state by example and by precept to elevate the standard of professional character, and to exhibit the practice of the law in proud association with the highest integrity, liberality and piety. We feel we hazard nothing in saying that it was the lofty moral tone of his character, his incorruptible honesty, his uncompromising adherence to truth, the unblemished purity of his private life which riveted his hold on the affections and confidence of the citizens of Georgia. His genial courtesy, charming simplicity, his loving domestic relations, his perfect freedom from all sordid, jealous, harsh and bitter qualities, his chaste, subdued and genial humor; his earnest pursuit of lofty ends by noble means endeared him not only to his professional brotherhood, but to all who knew him. His house was the stranger's home, his fireside the favorite resort of friendship; genuine hospitality the presiding genius within its doors.

But we have yet to mention

THE CROWNING GLORY

of his character. Said Daniel Webster in the Girard will case: "A solemn and religious regard to spiritual and eternal things is an essential element in all true greatness." This was the secret of Chief Justice Jackson s fame. He looked not so much "at the things which are seen and temporal as at the things which are unseen and eternal." It was the profoundest conviction of his soul, and the supreme consolation of his life that there is an unseen but all-seeing, all-controlling ruler of the universe. He cherished a sacred reverence for His name, His word, His day, His worship. "There was the hiding of his power." He was a Christian whose profession was exemplified in his conduct. The rules of life which he deduced from the sacred oracles were exhibited in all his personal and social duties. His daily life was

WITHOUT SPOT OR BLEMISH.

His example might be commended to the imitation of all, both old and young. For this, his memory cannot fail to be cherished by all who appreciate the value of virtuous and Christian conduct in men of lofty stations. His position, his learning, his social influence, his Christian character, all combine to make him a blessing to this city and to his whole state.

But his work is done—nobly, worthily done. Never more in the temples of justice, never more in the sanctuaries of religion, never more in the halls of education will we listen to the just and honored judge, the saintly monitor, the fascinating orator. Let not our homage to his memory end in oratorical tributes. The noblest tribute will be found in the imitation of his illustrious example.

Alexander M. Speer,	Richard F. Lyon,
O. A. Lochrane,	Joseph E. Brown,
W. W. Montgomery,	Robert P. Trippe,
John Erskine,	Clifford Anderson,
A. O. Bacon,	John L. Hopkins,
George Hillyer,	James M. Smith,
F. H. Miller,	J. R. Saussy,
C. N. Featherstone,	Pope Barrow,
David J. Bailey,	David A. Vason,
A. R. Lawton,	W. S. Wallace.

JUDGE GEORGE HILLYER

arose and, in seconding the resolutions, stated that he was the only representative present of the bar of the Western circuit, where Judge Jackson began his career. He referred at some length to his intimate personal relations with Judge Jackson from early manhood, and alluded to some incidents in his religious life, and then said: "Great as he undoubtedly was in professional walks and on the bench, I think he was still greater as the devotee, the advocate and the teacher of religion." After referring to the religious characteristics of other great men, instancing Sir Matthew Hale, the great English judge, and William E. Gladstone, Judge Hillyer concluded by saying:

"And so, too, may it please your honors, as much as we admire Judge Jackson in his public career, and as long as we have the benefit of his wisdom where we find it crystalized in his decisions, permit me to say there is one commentary prominent in my own mind that the example, precepts and teachings he has left us in the religious side of his life, is after all its chiefest and its crowning glory."

MAJOR A. O. BACON,

of Macon, followed Judge Hillyer, and detailed in a very interesting manner several striking and characteristic incidents in the life of Judge Jackson, which had come under his observation during a long and close intimacy with him as a warm personal friend, and as a partner in the practice of their profession. Major Bacon said: "If your honors please, there is a great wealth of material at hand from which, in an emergency of this kind, it is difficult to select. It is a very common expression that the virtues of men are exaggerated after their death, but it is not true. Does not every heart and mind in my hearing respond to the statements that it is difficult to exaggerate the character and virtues of this man. It is a rare thing that a man is so perfectly rounded in character, or is so eminent and useful in so many different spheres. Some men have been great orators; others great judges; others great advocates at the bar; many have been distinguished for classical excellence; others have been noted as men of part, others as leaders of society in the higher sense of the term, others as the truest and best of friends, but may I not say to this court and these his brethren of the bar, and appeal to them for the truth of the assertion, that in all of these he was eminent? I have never known, unless in the case of Howell Cobb, a man who was a wiser counsellor than he, and in that I do not refer to him in his professional capacity, but on any question that might come to a man personally, especially if it was one that appealed to his feelings, passions or prejudices and blinded his judgment—to no safer counsellor could he go than to James Jackson, who was a wise man as well as a good man. I have seen the title of a little book "Is Life Worth Living?" This question must come to every man when disappointment overtakes him, and when adversity pursues him, and when all cherished hopes seem to fade; and the best answer I can give to that question is to point to the life of such a man as Judge James Jackson. I suppose there are few thinking men who have not been at times, if not frequently, tormented with doubts as to the truth of the Christian religion, and the great issues involved in that question make it one of no slight gravity, and I confess to you that when all other answers fail, when doubts seem to be paramount, when it seems impossible that they should be overcome, the life of such a man as James Jackson is to me an answer which no argument can overcome, and no sophistry can confute."

Major Bacon referred to the fact that of the forty odd members of the Macon bar of twenty years ago, the time at which Judge Jackson was identified with it, only himself and two others remained, Hon. Clifford Anderson and Robert S. Lanier. "Truly," he said, "we are such stuff as dreams are made of and our little life is rounded with a sleep."

MR. HOKE SMITH

was the next speaker. He referred to his intimacy with Judge Jackson and to the fact that the judge's son was at one time his law partner. Alluding to the time when Judge Jackson was called away from Atlanta by the news of his son's dangerous illness in a distant state, Mr. Smith said: "I knew what hopes Judge Jackson had connected with this boy. I knew how he loved him; how he confidently believed that at some time that boy was to carry for him the honored name of Jackson to additional honors in our southern land, and when I heard that Walter was dead, and that Judge Jackson had returned, I hated to go to his home; but I went. When I reached his house and saw him, to my utter astonishment, instead of being broken down and depressed, I never saw a brighter expression upon his face. I never heard a brighter toue to his voice, and as he shook my hand he said. 'Thank God; when I reached Mississippi I found that my boy was saved. For three months before his death Walter had been actively serving God, daily and hourly in church membership, and I thank God, He spared him until he might become a Christian and then took him home while he was young, but active in this earth.

"The wonderful Christian faith of this great and good man, served in that hour to save his spirit from suffering, and bore him up with the hope as to the future, for he told me, just think of it, 'I will not be separated from Walter; I will die soon and we will be together all the time.' There are different kinds of Christian faith, but when we find a faith that works in adversity and shows its practical force in adversity, that is the Christian faith and life that stands out to the world as a testimony to be used for the benefit of the balance of mankind. Judge Jackson's every day l ifewas filled with love and hope and kindness. In spite of the arduous labors that attended his work upon the bench he always had time to hear the troubles of others, to stop and give advice to them, to accept a portion of their burdens, lighten their cares and add to their joys."

COLONEL J. R. SAUSSY,

of Savannah, as a representative of the Eastern circuit bar, followed in a brief and eloquent eulogy of Judge Jackson. In the course of his remarks, he said: "I can bear testimony to that peculiar characteristic of Judge Jackson by which he illustrated the maxim of the law, that it is the part of a good judge to enlarge his jurisdiction; but he enlarged it always within the bounds of the law, and if ever a judge succeeded, he did, in administering it in such manner that law and justice should be correlative terms. It was the equity of the case, the justice of the case, to which the law was made applicable."

In conclusion, the speaker said: "The profession he adorned is one in which the harness is taken on to be worn, almost always, until life's close. How aptly did he illustrate it. He only laid down the ermine to wear the crown."

MR. JUSTICE HALL,

speaking from the bench, made the following remarks:

I agree to every word that has been uttered by the committee, and by others who have succeeded them, in the deserved tributes paid to the memory of my life long friend. My acquaintance with Judge Jackson commenced in my youth. He was older by a year than myself. When I went to Athens I knew no one. Friends had given me letters. He was almost one of the first who welcomed me there. Although he had left college and was engaged in the study of law, he still kept up his association with the young men who were pursuing their education at that place. Scarcely a Saturday passed that he was not in the society to which he belonged, and where he always took part in the discussions that were going on.

In the midst of a delightful society, among a people whose hospitality was generous, boundless, unostentatious and elegant he was reared. He was brought up among great men like Augustin S. Clayton, Charles Dougherty, Junius Hillyer, the Cob s and the Lumpkins, the Dearings and Phinizys, the Grants, the Mitchells and others whose names have illustrated the history of Georgia and who are still connected with her prosperity and honor. Judge Jackson in such a society, among such a people, rose rapidly to distinction in his profession. He had practiced law but a few years before he was elevated to a seat on the bench of the superior court of the Western circuit, which he filled with honor and distinction, equal to that with which it had been previously adorned by such men as Judge Clayton, Thomas W. Harris, Dougherty and Junius Hillyer. In that position he sustained himself with dignity and usefulness, until his people called him to what they deemed a higher position, to serve in the national councils He maintained his reputation in that august assemblage, although he was the successor of Howell Cobb, the wisest man, take him all in all, to whom I ever nearly approached and with whom I could claim intimate acquaintance. He was the contemporary and the equal of William Hope Hull, Thomas R. R. Cobb, Henry R. Jackson, and others scarcely inferior to those distinguished gentlemen, and he was their acknowledged peer.

When our civil war was over he transferred his professional labors to a distant country, where he had scarcely a personal acquaintance. His reputation, however, had preceded him, and in the midst of a distinguished and able bar who gave him a warm welcome, he rose rapidly in his profession, secured business and in a short time became one of its leaders There he remained until called to a position on the bench.

There are many things I would like to say concerning my friend. The riches of my recollection greatly embarrass me in selecting from my store. As intimately as I knew him in private life, as constantly as I had occasion to consult him previous to his promotion to this bench, and to consult his illustrious kinsman and friend—one of the most cherished and esteemed friends I ever had in my life—I never knew his real value and worth until I was officially associated with him. I have known lawyers of greater learning; but I have never known one of clearer discrimination, of sounder sense, of more profound judgment, of more marked sagacity, and of more determined purpose to do exact right and justice between man and man, than James Jackson. And I have known none—and it is no exaggeration to say it—who could make the same use of the resources at his command, and they were great and varied. He labored incessantly and conscientiously in his vocation. I never saw him flag or heard him complain. I could not induce him to forego his labors, when his jaded spirits and shattered health required repose, and even when his heart was wrung and he was suffering what I know must have been one of the greatest griefs of his life, and which lead to the disappointment of his highest hopes and expectations, resulting from the death of his only son. Judge Jackson's health, from that time, as I thought I could discern, began visibly to decline.

On the morning that he was taken sick he came to the capitol to perform his daily task and to complete a decision he was engaged in writing, although the court was then in recess, on a raw, cold and gloomy day.

The weather was severe and disagreeable. He came into the clerk's office, where I happened to be tarrying for a time, and said pleasantly: "Why haven't you had me a fire made this morning!" Said I: "I did not expect you to come out in such weather; you should be more careful of your health." I had a fire made, however. We went into his room. He was at that time greatly interested in religious services that were going on, and commenced telling me of his experience and how happy he was that he had the witness of the spirit that be was soundly converted. He asked if I believed in conversion. My reply was that I had never experienced it, but I could not disbelieve it; that such examples as his own would dispel all skepticism that I might have on the subject. I told him I had seen bad men—positively bad men—suddenly change the whole current of their lives and character, I could attribute to nothing short of some mysterious or supernatural moral power. He left that room on that inclement evening, and on his way home went into the basement of a church, where he conducted a prayer meeting. From there he went to visit friends whom he had invited to dine with him on that day, and while hospitably entertaining them he was stricken with the disease that hurried him away. Though alarmed, I was hopeful. I had known him to pass through several very serious attacks, and I trusted he might safely pass this present trial. While I had not the privilege of being personally present, yet with the greatest anxiety, with trembling hope, not unmixed with fears for the worst, in common with other friends, in spirit

"We watched him breathing through the night,
His breathing soft and low,
As in his breast the wave of life
Kept heaving to and fro.

Our very hopes belied our fears,
Our fears our hopes belied.
We thought him dying when he slept,
And sleeping when he died."

This great and good man has not fallen. He has been taken from our midst only to be translated to brighter and a happier sphere. He has left us an example of inexpressible value. His weakness has been changed to strength: his mortal has put on immortality. He has exchanged the laurel for an incorruptible crown that fadeth not away. Though lost to sight he is still to memory dear; and with his friends and those who knew him intimately, this memory will become dearer and more vivid as years roll on. We have enshrined him in our heart of hearts, and can leave him in the hands of one who doeth all things well, and where his struggles and cares are at an end. He is at rest in His father's mansion, his house eternal in the heavens, not made by hands, where thieves do not break through and steal, where no ill can touch him more, and where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. Dear friend, hail and farewell.

CHIEF JUSTICE BLECKLEY,

in receiving the report, said:

In ordering, as the organ of the court, that the eloquent, just and appropriate report which has been read, be placed on the minutes as a perpetual memorial of our regard for the memory of the departed chief justice, I beg leave to make a few observations as his immediate successor, doing so in very grave doubt as to whether I had not better leave his empty chair to answer by its echoes to the words of eulogy which, through this report, have been so well uttered.

I am both fortunate and unfortunate in being his immediate successor. I feel it an honor to come after such a man, but I feel it a labor to succeed him worthily—a perilous labor to attempt to administer justice from the same seat that he occupied. In contemplating him from this chair, as though I had never known him from any other standpoint, I am awed by the magnitude of his character, by the breadth and height of it, for, as has been justly said, he combined such various elements, and in such large degree, that, looked at from any standpoint whatever, he occupies an unusual space in our field of vision. He was especially distinguished as possessing commanding intellectual endowments associated with the largest emotional traits. The nice adjustment of his vigorous intellectual powers to his profound moral sensibilities, was very remarkable.

Law is the rule of duty. Love, in its relations to law, is the sense of duty. His love and his law taken together insured recognition of the rule; his vivid realization of the sense of duty added to his power tenfold as a discerner of law. When he could not see it with the eye, he found it by the touch. He could feel in the darkness and find the law by his moral discernment. In that faculty or capacity, I do not think he has ever had an equal in our history, certainly not within my observation. Learning might fail, light might fail, but feeling never, or very rarely, did fail. If the law was right, he nearly always found it; when he could not discern it by sight, he identified it by the touch of his conscience and his heart. If you will examine the testimonials which he has left us in the Reports, you will find that he very rarely mistook it.

This was in harmony with his whole character. He combined strength and delicacy, force and softness. He was the eagle without the talons or the beak; he was the dove without the weakness or the timidity. He was a fine combination of strength and tenderness; and this combination availed him in all his relations, and in all the labors of his life. As a lawyer, as a judge, he employed feeling as well as thought, and they were in such complete balance and harmony that one never misled or misdirected the other. It is perhaps not unusual to find men with great power of mind associated with defective moral powers, or to find men of great power of feeling associated with weakness of intellect; but here were strength of mind and moral stamina together. He went forth to do the work of the world as far as it was assigned to him, thus equipped, thus armed; and he did that work with skill, fidelity and power, and it will be felt after him, as we feel it now.

It is ordered that the report of the committee be spread upon the minutes, to be a perpetual testimony to the virtues, ability and services of the departed chief justice. And as a further token of our respect, this conrt will stand adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The popular blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla, is having a tremendous sale this season. Nearly everybody takes it. Try it yourself.

TRYING TO GET OUT.

M. T. Close, of Terre Haute, Ind., Still in Jail.

M. T. Close, an account of whose arrest here was given in yesterday's CONSTITUTION, is making a strong effort to get out of the clutches of the authorities. Messrs. Haygood and Martin, his attorneys, are leaving no stone unturned to secure his release.

Yesterday afternoon they went before Ordinary Calhoun with a writ of habeas corpus.

Messrs. Smith and Smith, the attorneys on the other side, went there to oppose it. By agreement of counsel on both sides, acquiesced in by Judge Calhoun, it was decided that the case should be heard this morning at 10 o'clock.

The case came before Governor Gordon yesterday afternoon, on the petition of Messrs. Haygood & Martin, requesting the governor not to issue the executive warrant under which the defendant may be held for twenty days, until requisition can be made for him. Mr. Burton Smith appeared as the representative of the Indiana parties who are prosecuting the case. The question was argued at some length. The decision was reserved.

Mr. Smith received a dispatch last evening to the effect that an officer would start on the next train for Atlanta, with the requisition papers.

THE SCALES OF JUSTICE.

A Number of Cases Tried in the City Court Yesterday.

The city court met yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, Judge Van Epps presiding.

After the conclusion of the gambling case against Lee Smith, which is reported in full in another column, the court set for trial this morning several other cases against gamblers.

Lizzie Washington was convicted of larceny from the house, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 or to go to the chaingang for six months.

James Hargraves, for the same crime, was sentenced to serve three months in the chaingang.

Lizzie Martin, for a like crime, was sentenced to pay a fine of $25 or to go down for five months.

James Hargraves was convicted of carrying concealed weapons. For this crime he was sentenced to serve three months in the chaingang.

M. T. Whitlock was tried for assault and battery and acquitted.

George Bankston was tried for larceny and found "not guilty."

Charles Orie was convicted of stealing a pair of shoes from a woman, and the judge sentenced him to pay a fine of $50 or to go down to the chaingang for the term of six months.

The court meets this morning at 9 o'clock.

A Tender Skin

Is greatly injured by cheap adulterated toilet soaps. Use Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet; the purest and best.

Louis James and Miss Wainwright.

The following beautiful critic is from the Charleston News and Courier of last February 15th: Mr. Louis James opened his engagement in the Academy of Music last night with the "Virginius" of Sheridan Knowles. The play is a very popular one, containing as it does many of the elements that appeal to the very highest emotions. In Virginius the author has portrayed "one of the noblest Romans of them all," and has preserved in the character the grand and heroic traits of the Virginus of the classic historian, Livy. The interpreter of the noble centurion is called upon to maintain, first, the dignity of the Roman whose love for country is his chief consideration; and second, to portray the spirit of revenge that animates the centurion when his dignity as a Roman citizen has been outraged. The role, therefore, is one well calculated to test the ability of the tragedian.

Mr. James appeared last night in the role of Virginius. His performance was exceedingly meritorious, and conspicuously artistic. He has a thorough conception of what Virginius should be, and he carries out his conception in the most conscientious manner. There is certainly none of the dignity and vehemence of the ideal Virginius lost in the spirit with which Mr. James pictures him before the audience. Mr. James possesses in exceptionally large measure the accessories that go to make up the finished and effective actor in heroic roles. His physique is fine, his voice is powerful and flexible, and his elocution is particularly forcible. Nothing, indeed, could be finer than his deliverance of his declamatory passages. and especially his impassioned defense of Virginia before the decemvir, Appius Claudius, in the forum, and also his scathing denunciation of Caius Claudius in the same scene. His expression of scorn of and contempt for the pander to the lust of the tyrant Claudius was a splendid piece of elocution. It may be stated in general terms that there is not a single popular or moral sentiment in the drama which is marred by Mr. James's interpretation.

The Virginia, one of the saddest and sweetest reminiscences of classic history, was played by Miss Marie Wainwright. The role is not a very exacting one, and depends for its successful representation very largely upon the statuesque, the "outward seeming." Miss Wainwright filled the role in a most agreeable manner. Her Virginia is well conceived and admirably portrayed. The modest, unaffected, artless, albeit charming, Roman maiden finds sympathetic expression in Miss Wainwright's beauty and methods.

The soliloquy of Virginia in the first act was delivered in a manner that was in every way in strict keeping with the Virginia both of the playwright and the historian. Miss Wainwright produced a very favorable impression. Her face is very attractive, and her play of feature is admirable. Her carriage is extremely graceful, and she is well equipped as a clever and accomplished actress. She presented a very pretty picture last night in the costume of the Roman maiden.

Both Mr. James and Miss Wainwright were recalled several times last night. In the third act there was a recall of Miss Wainwright and Mr. F. C. Mosely, the latter as Icilius, the betrothed lover of Virginia.

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

OBITUARY.

ROBERTS—Died, of bronchial consumption, at Tavares, Orange county, Florida, on Sunday, February 20th, 1887, Mrs. Emily Roberts, aged 58 years. Mrs. Roberts was twice widowed, her first husband Philip L. Immel, and her second, Marcus L. Roberts, both of Atlanta. She was the mother of Mrs. Alex. St. Clair-Abrams, who is her sole surviving child.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

WALKER—The friends and acquaintances of Dr. and Mrs. W. P. Walker, of Bell Junction, are invited to attend the funeral of their infant daughter, at Rock Springs church, this morning at 10 o'clock.

Frank X. Bliley, John F. Barclay

D. G. WYLIE & CO.,

Embalmers,

Undertakers and Funeral Directors.

67W. Alabama street. Telephone 788.
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Dr. Ed W. Roach Improving.

The many friends of this most estimable gentleman, will be glad to hear that his condition is not near so serious as was reported last night. He has been for two days suffering greatly, and at one time his life was almost dispaired of, but skillful medical attention and tender nursing have almost brought him through. Yesterday morning he began to improve. and during the day he got much better. His mind, too, became clear, and he talked with those surrounding him in a perfectly rational way. At a late hour last night, his physicians regarded his condition as favorable.

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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall street New York.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
New York City.

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J. P. STEVENS & BRO.
WATCHES DIAMONDS
Jewelry Silverware
47 WHITEHALL ST.,
ATLANTA,—GA.

Fayette Sheriff Sales.

WILL BE SOLD ON THE FIRST TUESDAY IN April next, at the courthouse in said county, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, the following property, to-wit: One tract of land lying in the fifth district of said county, containing seventy-five acres, more or less, being all of east half of lot number seventy, in said district, less twenty-five acres out of northwest corner, belonging to Thos. Simpson, the place whereon defendant now resides. Said land levied on as the property of B. F. McBride, to satisfy an execution issued from the justice court of 109th district, G. M., said county, in favor of Mrs. M. A. Blalock against said B. F. McBride. This March 5th, 1887.

W. N. HENDERSON,
Deputy Sheriff.

d1t wkly 3t

Guardian's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—BY VIRTUE OF an order of the court of ordinary of Fulton county, granted at the March term, 1887, will be sold before the courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit; The two-thirds undivided part of one brick store house and lot on the west side of Marietta street, part of city lot No. 45 and part of land lot No. 14, in the 11th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, commencing at Allen J. Bell's corner, on Marietta street, running thence in a southwesterly direction along Bell's line 80 feet to a 12 feet alley, thence southeast along said alley 20 feet, thence back to Marietta street equal width 80 feet, thence along Marietta street northwesterly to beginning point; the same being the property of A. L. Fowler and Estelle Fowler, minors. Sold for the purpose of division. The remaining one-third interest will be sold at the same time and place by Mrs. H. L. Burson, the owner. Terms of sale cash.

MRS. H. L. BURSON,
Guardian of her two minor children.

mch8 15 22 29apr5tues

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—TO THE SUPErior court of said county: The petition of the Trustees of the Southern Medical College—a corporation chartered by this court on the 6th day of January, 1879, as appears from the minutes of this court, book N, pages 642 and 670, respectively, represents that they desire to procure an amendment to said charter of incorporation, for the purpose of enlarging the powers of said corporation so as to authorize it to include in the course of instruction now provided for in its charter, a course of instruction in the science of Dentistry; and that said Southern Medical College be constituted a Dental College in addition to its powers as a Medical College, and that it have power and authority through its faculty to award and give diplomas to such persons as may prosecute and complete such a course, or courses of study, as said faculty may designate and prescribe, and as shall become proficient in said branch of study, and be qualified in the opinion of such faculty to receive such diploma.

Wherefore, your petitioners pray that said charter be so amended as to grant said additional powers to said Southern Medical College as set forth herein. And your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

HALL & HAMMOND,
Att'ys for Petitioners.

Filed in office this March 7th, 1887.

C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

A true extract from the records of Fulton superior court.

C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

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OPERA HOUSE!

Two Nights and Special Matinee

THE TRAGEDIAN,

FREDERICK WARDE,

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Efficient Dramatic Company,

will produce for the first time in this city the new tragedy written for him by Leonard S. Outram, Esq., entitled

GALBA, THE GLADIATOR,

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SPECIAL MATINEE Tuesday, March 8, at 2:30 p.m. A DOUBLE COMEDY BILL.

Delicate Ground and Catherine and Petruchio

Tuesday night, March 8, Lord Lytton's Historical Drama,

"RICHELIEU."

Prices—$1, 50c and 25c. Reserved seats at Miller's. 27 mch3 4 5 6 7 8

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MARCH 11 AND 12 | SATURDAY MATINEE, 2:30.

"In the Front Ranks of Legitimate Stars" The most Versatile Actor in America.

LOUIS JAMES

—AND THE BEAUTIFUL AND TALENTED—

MARIE WAINWRIGHT

Supported by a Company of Legitimate Actors.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

VIRGINIUS!

"He is better fitted than any other actor in America today for the part."—New Orleans Picayune.

"If some fair Roman maid had stepped out of some master's picture radiant in loveliness and classic in mould, she could not have surprised the vision, than did the lady."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

MATINEE BY REQUEST.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING!

"The most beautiful, the most finished Beatrice that America has produced."—Louisville Courier.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

HAMLET.

Hamlet, M'Louis James; Ophelia, Marie Wainwright. Prices: $1, 50c, 25c. Reserved seats at Miller's. March 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

Atlanta Rifles,

CRACK COMPANY OF THE STATE

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, '87,

Grand Prize Drill.

Judges Will be United States Army Officers

Admission Fifty Cents. No extra charge for reserved seats at Miller's Book Store,
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March 8th, 1887.

CLASS NOS. 66, 67, 68, 69 AND 70.

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172—Johnson, Thos. L.

AUCTION HOUSES.

392—Haygood, A. J.
378—Kicklighter, C. J.

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213—Adair & Peters.
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A. & W. Pt R. R. stock, and all other investment securities.

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Broker and Dealer in BONDS and STOCKS, 12 E. Ala. St. FOR SALE—State, City and R.R. bonds, 4½, 6, 7 and 8 per cent. WANTED—Atlanta and West Point R. R. Debentures, Central R. R. Debentures, City and State bonds, Montgomery and Eufaula R. R. bonds, Western R. R. of Ala. bonds, Atlanta Home Insurance Co. stock and other first class investment securities.

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The First National Bank of Sheffield,

CAPITAL STOCK $100,000.00.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, January 14, 1887.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The First National Bank of Sheffield," in the city of Sheffield, in the county of Colbert, and state of Alabama, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, William L. Trenholm, comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of Sheffield," in the city of Sheffield, in the county of Colbert, and state of Alabama, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the revised statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of January, 1887. W. L. TRENHOLM, Comptroller of the Currency.

[Seal.] No. 3617.

DIRECTORS—Chas. D. Woodson, O. O. Nelson, Horace Ware, Chas. E. Wilson, W. S. White.

Jan. 18—tues thur sun 60 days fin col

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Brokers in

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—AND—

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, March 7, 1887.

Money continues easy at 8 per cent.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.	R.R. BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
New Ga., 4½			Ga. 6s, 1910	112	114
20 year	105	107	Ga. 6s, 1922	114	116
Ga. 6s, 1889	102¼	104	Cent. 7s, 1893	110	112
Ga. 7s, gold	109	111	C. C. & A. 1st	112	114
Ga. 7s, 1896	121	123	A. & C. 1st	120	122
S. C. Brown	107	109	A. & C. inc	105	107
Savannah 5s	104	105	W. of A. 1st	105	107
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	124	126	do. 2d	110	112
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	114	116	Ga. Pac. ind	108	110
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	121	123	Ga. Pac. 2d	55	60
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	117	119	Am'cus Prest.		
Atl'ta 6s, L.D.	114	115	&L'mkn 1st 7s	106	108
Atl'ta 6s, S.D.	100	105	M. & N. G. 1st		102½
Atlanta 5s	106	108	RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Atlanta 4½s	102	103	Georgia	202	204
Augusta 7s	103	105	At. & Char	90	95
Macon 6s	109	111	Southwest'n	129	131
Columbus 5s	98	100	S. Carolina	5	10
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.			Central	124	126
Atlanta Nat'l	200	—	Central deb	102	104
Merch'ts B'k	125	—	Aug. & Sav	125	130
B'k State Ga	125	—	A. & W. Pt	109	111
Gate City Nat	130	—	do. deb	103	104½
RAILROAD BONDS.			C. C. & A	45	50
Ga. 6s, 1897	109	111			

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The new week on stock exchange opened with a dull but strong market. There was little or no news of a character to effect values, but rumors were plentiful, though whether they were a cause or effect is not entirely apparent. Western Union, Richmond and West Point, and Jersey Central early became prominent in the market for strength, displayed movement in the first named attracting particular attention; buying being mostly by brokers supposed to represent the Gould interest. The remainder of the market, with the exception of Northwestern, which was strong throughout, presented absolutely no feature of interest. Trading being entirely of a retail character, and confined to room traders and professionals. The market was firm to strong throughout the day, prices advancing steadily, without reaction worthy of name. The opening was tame and uninteresting, but generally firm, first prices in the majority of instances showing advances of from ⅛ to ½ per cent over Saturday's closing figures. Western Union and Richmond and West Point were active, but the remainder were dull and listless. Prices were firm to strong, and toward noon more animation was shown in dealings. After that time, however, business became almost stagnant, and movement in prices almost disappeared. Interest in speculation was again revived in the last hour, and closing, though dull, was firm. The day's business was 204,450 shares, but dullness, except in four or five stocks, was even greater than on Saturday. Everything on the active list was higher this evening, although with the exception of advances of 1⅞ in Jersey Central 1¾ in Western Union, and 1⅜ in Northwestern, gains were for fractional amounts only. The railroad bond market, like that in stocks, was dull and without any feature of interest.

Exchange quiet and steady at 485½@488½. Money easy at 2½@5, closing offered at 3. Sub-treasury balances: Coin $133,468,000; currency $19,169,000. Governments dull but steady; 4s 128½; 3s 100½. State bonds dull but steady.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	108½	N. O. Pac. 1sts	78
do. Class B 5s	113½	N. Y. Central	113¼
Ga. 7s mortgage	103	Norfolk & W'n pre	48¾
N. C. 6s	125½	Northern Pacific	28
do. 4s	100½	do. preferred	59¼
S. C. con. Brown	109½	Pacific Mail	55½
Tenn. settlement 6s	78⅝	Reading	37⅞
Virginia 6s	48	Rich & Allegheny	10¼
Virginia consols	54	Richmond & Dan	190
Chesap'ke & Ohio	8	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l	42¾
Chicago & N.W.	116⅛	Rock Island	124⅝
do. preferred	140½	St. Paul	92
Del. & Lack	134⅝	do. preferred	121
Erie	34	Texas Pacific	27¼
East Tenn., new	13⅛	Tenn. Coal & Iron	46½
Lake Shore	95¾	Union Pacific	58⅝
L. & N.	62⅛	N. J. Central	71
Memphis & Char	54½	Missouri Pacific	108⅜
Mobile & Ohio	16	Western Union	77¼
N. & C.	83	Cotton oil trust cert.	53⅛

*Bid. †Ex-coupon. ‡Offered. §Ex-rights.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, March 7, 1887.

New York—Cotton closed firm and with decided upward tendency. Spots, middling 9⅝c.

Net receipts for 1 days 21,712 bales, against —— bales ast year; exports 54,926 bales; last year —— bales; stock 739,653 bales; last year —— bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opened.	Closed.
March	9.71@ 9.73	9.80@ 9.81
April	9.74@......	9.82@ 9.83
May	9.83@......	9.90@ 9.91
June	9.91@......	9.98@ 9.99
July	9.97@......	10.04@10.05
August	10.03@......	10.10@......
September	9.72@......	9.76@ 9.77
October	9.51@ 9.52	9.55@ 9.56
November	9.42@ 9.46	9.45@ 9.47
December	9.44@ 9.47	9.47@ 9.49

Closed firm; sales 131,100 bales.

Local—Cotton firm; middling 9⅛@9 3-16c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for today:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	6
Air-Line Railroad	2
Georgia Railroad	15
Central Railroad	2
Western and Atlantic Railroad	—
West Point Railroad	1
East Tennessee, Va. & Ga. Railroad	—
Georgia Pacific Railroad	1
Totals	27
Receipts previously	120,655
Total	120,682
Stock September 1	2,506
Grand total	123,188

SHIPMENTS.

Shipped today	275
Shipped previously	100,353
Local consumption previously	8,148
Amount held by spinners	1,550
Total	110,326
Stock on hand	12,862

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts today	27
Same day last year	184
Showing a decrease	157
Receipts since September	120,682
Same time last year	151,887
Showing a decrease	31,205

NEW YORK, March 7—C. L. Green & Co., in their report on cotton futures today, say: Active trading has again prevailed on contracts, with considerable irregularity at times shown, the temptation of clear profits inducing some realizing, especially after Liverpool eased off. The latter was neutralized by the continued strength of southern markets, and the final spurt was strongest, closing matters firm at a gain of 6@7 points, and at the highest figures of the day. Indeed the general feeling was bullish.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, March 7—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, business good at hardening rates; middling uplands 5 5-16; middling Orleans 5⅜; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and and export 2,000; receipts 22,000; American 17,000; uplands low middling clause March and April delivery 5 17-64, 5 16 64; April and May delivery 5 18-64, 5 17-64; May and June delivery 5 18-64; June and July delivery 5 20-64, 5 19-64; July and August delivery 5 23-64, 5 21-64; August and September delivery 5 24-64, 5 22-64; September and October delivery 5 1-64; futures opened barely steady.

LIVERPOOL, March 7—1:00 p. m.—Sales of American 6,700 bales; uplands low middling clause March delivery 5 16-64, buyers; March and April delivery 5 16-64, buyers; April and May delivery 5 17-64, sellers; May and June delivery 5 18-64, sellers; June and July delivery 5 19-64, buyers; July and August delivery 5 21-64, sellers; August and September delivery 5 22-64, buyers; September and October delivery 5 16-64, buyers; futures closed quiet.

LIVERPOOL, March 7—4:00 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause March delivery 5 16-64, sellers; March and April 5 16-64, sellers; April and May delivery 5 16-64, buyers; May and June delivery 5 17-64, buyers; June and July delivery 5 19-64, sellers; July and August delivery 5 20-64, buyers; August and September delivery 5 22-64, sellers; September and October delivery 5 16-64, buyers; futures closed dull.

NEW YORK, March 7—Cotton quiet; sales 104 bales; middling uplands 9⅝; middling Orleans 9 15-16; net receipts 566; gross 2,2700; consolidated net receipts 12,707; exports to Great Britain 19,973; to France 594; to continent 17,506; stock 232,517.

GALVESTON, March 7—Cotton firm; middling 9 3-16; net receipts 478 bales; gross 478; sales 128; stock 46,077; exports to Great Britain 1,192; coastwise 2,626.

NORFOLK, March 7—Cotton firm; middling 9⅝; net receipts 1,69 bales; gross 1.69; stock 14,171; sales 205; exports to Great Britain 5,826.

BALTIMORE, March 7—Cotton firm; middling 9⅝; net receipts none bales; gross 11; sales —; stock 13,940; sales to spinners 50.

BOSTON, March 7—Cotton steady; middling 9⅝; net receipts 894 bales, gross 3,108; sales none; stock none.

WILMINGTON, March 7—Cotton firm; middling 9¼; net receipts 61 bales; gross 61; sales none; stock 2,597; exports to continent 1,317; coastwise 354.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅝; net receipts 33 bales; gross 140; sales none; stock 16,670.

SAVANNAH, March 7—Cotton firm; middling 9 5-16; net receipts 748 bales; gross 748; sales 150; stock 47,080; exports to Great Britain 1,845; to continent 4,850; coastwise 850.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7—Cotton quiet but firm; middling 9¼; net receipts 7,692 bales; gross 7,797; sales 3,500; stock 326,779; exports to Great Britain 3,586; to continent 2,625.

MOBILE, March 7—Cotton firm; middling 9¼; net receipts 436 bales; gross 436; sales 300; stock 17,776; exports coastwise 550.

MEMPHIS, March 7—Cotton firm; middling 9⅜; net receipts 2,024 bales; shipments 3,887; sales 5,400; stock 80,135.

AUGUSTA, March 7—Cotton steady; middling 9¼; net receipts 136 bales; shipments —; sales 520.

CHARLESTON, March 7—Cotton very firm; middling 9⅜; net receipts 414 bales; gross 414; sales 200; stock 18,503; exports to continent 2,700; coastwise 2,420.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Produce.

Special to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, March 7—Wheat prices were firm at the opening this morning, but heavy selling orders caused a break of 1⅛c during the middle session. In the afternoon there was a frantic effort made by the shorts to cover their sales and with very free purchases by several prominent bulls. Speculators price for May delivery touched 83¼c, the highest point since the recent big decline in prices set in. One of the features of the advance was that during the greater portion of the session the difference between May and June was exactly 1c, but this was gradually wiped out, and May closed, in the latest trading, ⅛c higher than for June delivery. There was very great excitement in the pit when the market began to move up on the afternoon board, bidding being so active and strong as to convince many short traders that a powerful clique possibly had control of the market, and that prices had only commenced to move up. First estimates to the visible supply placed the decrease as high as 3,000,000 bushels, but the actual decrease was found to be 1,846,000 bushels, which was somewhat disappointing to many of the traders. Cable advices were favorable to holders. Export clearings from three ports were 271,000 bushels. Receipts in the northwest were larger.

There was a fair amount of trading in corn, but values were weak and lower. There was more pressure to sell, while the demand was light. Prices broke off 1⅛c from Saturday's closing prices, rallied 1⅛c, and closing for the day ⅝c lower than Saturday. Receipts were larger, while the shipping demand was fair.

Oats were only fairly active, and ruled a shade easier, but finally closed at Saturday's figures.

Trading in mess pork was limited to setting up May and June contracts at about previous figures.

Lard and short ribs opened a shade higher, but finally closed without any marked change from Saturday's quotations.

The following was the range of the leading futures in Chicago today:

	Opening	Highest.	Closing.
WHEAT—			
March	76⅛	77⅝	77⅝
May	82	84¼	83⅜
June	83⅛	83⅞	83
CORN—			
March	35	35¼	35¼
May	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
June	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
OATS—			
March	23⅞	24	24
May	29	29	29
June	29⅛	29⅜	29⅜
PORK—			
March	20 70	20 70	20 70
May	21 05	21 00	21 00
June	21 00	21 00	21 00
LARD—			
March	7 50	7 50	7 35
May	7 72½	7 75	7 60
June	7 72½	7 72½	7 65
SHORT RIBS—			
March	8 40	8 45	8 45
May	8 62½	8 62½	8 57½
June	8 65	8 65	8 60

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, March , 1887.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, March 7—Flour—Best patent $5.50@$5.75; extra fancy $5.00@$5.25; fancy $4.50@$4.75; extra family $4.25@$4.50; choice family 4.00; family $3.50@3.75; extra $3.25@$3.75. Wheat—Tennesse 90c; western 95c@$1.00. Bran—Large sacks 92c; small 95c. Corn meal—Plain 55c; bolted 55c; pea meal $1.00@$1.10. Grits—$3.25@3.50. Corn—No. 2 white Tennessee 55@56c; No. 2 white mixed 54c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 40@41c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 90c; small bales 90c; No. 1 large bales 85c; small bales 85c; clover 80c; wheat straw baled 75c. Peas—Stock $1.00@$1.10.

NEW YORK, March 7—Flour, southern quiet; common to fair extra $3.40@$3.80; good to choice $3.85@$5.25. Wheat ½c better for export; No. 2 red March 91¼@92¾, closing at 92⅝; April 92@93¼, closing at 93; May 92⅝@94, closing 93⅞. Corn 1@1⅛c lower and fairly active; No. 2 March 49½@50; April 49@50, closing at 49⅞; May 49⅛@50¼, closing at 49⅞. Oats a shade easier and fairly active; No. 2 March 34½@34¾, closing at 34¾; April 34⅝@34¾, closing at 34¾; May 34¾@35⅛, closing at 35⅛. Hops quiet; state 9@22; California 8@23.

ST. LOUIS, March 7—Flour dull and easy; family $3.00@$3.15; choice $3.35@$3.50; fancy $3.70@$3.80; extra fancy $3.85@$3.95; patents $4.25@4.70. Wheat active but weak and lower; closed 1@1⅛ lower than Saturday; No. 2 red cash 80½@80⅝; May 81¼@81⅝. Corn active but unsettled and lower, closing 1⅛@1⅛c under Saturday; No. 2 mixed cash 35⅛; April 36; May 36@37, closing at 36⅛. Oats dull and ⅜c lower: No. 2 mixed cash 28⅛; April and May 28 bid.

BALTIMORE, March 7—Flour firm with a good inquiry; Howard street and western superfine $2.50@$3.10; extra $3.25@$3.75; family $4.00@$4.60; city mills superfine $2.50@$3.00; extra $3.25@$3.75; Rio brands $4.50@$4.75. Wheat, southern steady and quiet; western lower; southern red 90@92; amber 91@93; No. 1 Maryland 93 asked; No. 2 winter red spot 90¼ asked. Corn, southern steady; white 46@47½; yellow 47@48.

CINCINNATI, March 7—Flour active and stronger; family $3.40@$3.60; fancy $3.75@$4.00. Wheat strong; No. 2 red 84. Corn active and firm; No. 2 mixed 39. Oats in fair demand; No. 2 mixed 30¼@30½.

CHICAGO, March 7—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady and unchanged; No. 2 spring wheat 77⅝@79; No. 3 do. 73⅛; No. 2 red 79@80. No. 2 corn 35¼. No. 2 oats 24.

LOUISVILLE, March 7—Grain steady. Wheat, new No. 2 longberry 84; No. 2 red 83. Corn, No. 2 mixed 39¼; do. white 41. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 31.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, March 7—Coffee—Choice 17½c; prime 17c; good 16¾; fair 16c; low grade 15½c. Sugar—Cut loaf 7⅞@8c; powdered 7⅛@7¼c; standard granulated 6⅞@6⅝c; off grade 6¼@6½c; standard A 6⅛@6⅝c; off A 6@6⅛c; extra C 5¾@6⅛c. Syrups—New Orleans fancy 55c; choice 50c; prime 30@35c; common 20@25c. Teas—Black 35@60c; green 35@60c Nutmegs 70c. Cloves 28c. Allspice 10c. Cinnamon 12c. Sago 50c. African ginger 12c. Mace 60c. Pepper 19c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 6⅛c; X soda 5c; XXX do. 5⅛. Candy—Assorted stick 8⅛. Mackerel—No. 3 bbls $9.00; ½ bbls $4.50; kits 60c; pails 60c. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ℔ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 11½c. Matches—Round wood ℔ gross $1.15; ℔ 200 $2.50; ℔ 300 $3.50; ℔ 400 $4.50. Soda—In kegs 4½c; in boxes 5⅝c. Rice—Choice 6⅛c; prime 6c; fair 4c. Salt—Virginia 75c. Cheese—Cream 16c; factory 14c.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7—Coffee steady; Rio cargoes common to prime 12⅛@15⅛. Sugar steady; good demand; Louisiana open kettle strictly prime to choice 4 7-16@4⅛; prime 4⅜; good common to fully fair 4@4¼; centrifugals, choice white 5⅛@5 9-16; off white 5⅜; choice yellow clarified 5⅛@5 7-16; prime do. 5 5-16@5⅝; off do. 5 3-16; plantation granulated 5 7-16. Molasses, open kettle nominal; choice 46; strictly prime 42@43; good prime 37@38; prime 37@38; good fair 30@32; fair 28@30; good common 25@27; common 20@25; centrifugals, strictly prime to fancy 28@33; fair to good prime 20@25; common to good common 16@19. Louisiana syrup 30@32. Rice firm; Louisiana ordinary to prime 2⅞@4.

NEW YORK, March 7—Coffee, fair Rio firm at 14⅝; options stronger and active; No. 7 Rio March 13.00@13.05; April 12.90@13.00; May 12.95@13.05. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 4⅛@4 11-16; refined steady; C 4⅛@4⅜; extra C 4⅜@4 13-16; white extra C 4⅞; yellow 4⅛@4⅜; off A 5@5 1-16; mould A 5⅞@5 15-16; standard A 5¼; confectioners A 5 9-16; cut loaf and crushed 6⅛@6⅜; powdered 5 13-16@6⅛; granulated 5 11-16@5¾; Cubes 5 13-16. Molasses dull; 50-test 18. Rice steady; domestic 4@7.

CINCINNATI, March 7—Sugar dull; hards refined 7@7⅛; New Orleans 4⅜@5⅛.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, March 7—Provisions dull but unsettled and generally easier. Pork $18.00. Lard 7.25@7.30. Bulk meats, loose lots long clear 8.37½; short ribs 8.50; short clear 8.50; boxed lots, long clear 8.37½; short ribs 8.50; short clear 8.50. Bacon, long clear 8.62½@8.75; short ribs 8.75; short clear 9.00; hams 11½@14.

NEW YORK, March 7—Pork firm; old mess $15.25@$15.75. Beef dull. Middles quiet but firm. Lard opened 4@6 points lower, closing firm with the decline recovered and trade moderate; western steam spot 7.67½@7.70; April 7.68@7.74; May 7.78@7.80; city steam 7.10@7.15; refined to continent 7.65.

LOUISVILLE, March 7—Provisions steady. Bacon, clear rib sides 8.40; clear sides 8.75; shoulders 7.00. Bulk meats, clear rib sides 7.75; clear sides 8.00; shoulders 6.25. Mess pork nominal. Hams, sugar cured 11½@12¼. Lard, choice leaf 8.

CINCINNATI, March 7—Pork nominal at $15. Lard strong at 7.37½. Bulk meats firm; short ribs 8.25. Bacon steady and firm; short ribs 9.00; short clear 9.25.

CHICAGO, March 7—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $20.25@$20.50. Lard 7.45. Short ribs loose 7.45. Dry salted shoulders, boxed 6.00@6.25; short clear sides boxed, 8.65@8.70.

ATLANTA, March 7—Clear rib sides 8¼@8⅝c. Sugar-cured hams, small average 13½@14c; do. large average 13@13½c. Lard—Refined 7¾@8c; leaf 8½@9c.

Cotton Yarns and Warps.

NEW YORK, March 7—New York and Philadelphia quotations furnished by Buckingham & Paulson, 83 Leonard street, New York, 118 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and 2 Exeter Place, Boston: Single skeins—6s to 10s 14@15; 12s to 20s 15½@18; 20s to 26c 17½@20; 30s 21½@23; 40s 27@28; 3 ply 8s, skeins, 15½@16; 2 ply 10s 16@16½; 2 ply 12s 16½@17; 2 ply 14s 16½@17; 2 ply 20s 19@19½; 2 ply 24s 22½; 2 ply 26s 22½@23½; 2 ply 40s 31@32; 3, 4 and 5 ply 8s 15½@16. Soft twist, single skeins—6s to 10s 15@17; 6s to 10s, cops, 16@17; 12 to 22s, cops, 17@18; 26s, cops, 19½@20; 40s, cops, 28@24. Single chain wraps 10s 16@16½; 11s 17@17½; 16s to 20s 18@18½; 22s 20@20½; 26s 22½@23; 30s 25 25@26. Two ply chain wraps—12s 17½@17½; 14s 17½@18; 20s 20@20½; 26s 24½@25; 28s 25@25½; 30s 25@26.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, March 7—Turpentine firm at 35½; rosin firm; strained 77½; good strained 82½; tar firm at $1.10; crude turpentine firm; hards $1.00; yellow dip $1.90; virgin $1.90.

SAVANNAH, March 7—Turpentine firm at 36¼; sales 100 barrels; rosin steady; strained and good strained 90@$1.00; sales — barrels.

CHARLESTON, March 7—Turpentine firm at 35; rosin steady; good strained 80.

NEW YORK, March 7—Rosin dull at $1.00@$1.07½; turpentine firm at 39.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, March 7—Apples—4.50. Lemons—$4.50. Oranges—$2.25@$2.50 ℔ box. Cocoanuts—$6.00 ℔ 100. Pineapples—None on market. Bananas—$1.00@$2.00. Figs—13@18. Raisins—New London $2.40; ½ boxes $1.40; ¼ box 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Cranberries—$12.00 ℔ bbl. Leghorn citron—30c. Almonds—19c. Pecans—10@14c. Brazil—10@11c. Filberts—12½c. Walnuts—17c. Dried fruit—Peaches 2@3c; apples 2c.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, March 7—The wholesale mule market and prices are very satisfactory. Horses quiet. We quote horses—plug $65@90; drivers $125@$140; good drivers $150@$200; fine $250@$300. Mules—14½ to 15 hands $115@$1 125; 15 to 15½ hands $125@150.

CINCINNATI, March 7—Hogs firm; common and light $4 65@$5.50; packing and butchers $5.45@$6.00.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, March 7—Market steady. Horse shoes $4.00; mule shoes $5.00; horse shoe nails 12½@20c. Iron-bound hames $3.50. Trace-chains 30@70c. Ames' shovels $9.00. Spades $10.00. Well buckets $3.75@$4.50. Cotton rope 15@16c. Sweed iron 5c rolled (or merchant bar) 2½ rate. Cast-steel 10@12c Nails $2.50@$2.60. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized ℔ ℔ 5½c; painted 5c. Powder, rifle $5.00; blasting $1.90. Bar lead 7½c; shot $1.85.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, March 7—Eggs—11½@12. Butter—Jersey 30@35c; choice Tennessee 22½@25c; other grades 12½@20. Poultry—Hens 25c; chickens 18@20c; turkeys 10c; dressed poultry—Turkeys 13@15c; chickens 10@12½. Irish potatoes $2.25@2.50. Sweet potatoes 75@80c ℔ bush. Honey, strained 6@7c; in the comb 12½c. Onions $3.00@$3.25. Cabbage 1½@2.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, March 7.—Leather—Steady; G. D. 22@25c; P. D. 20@23; best 25@28c; white oak sole V40c; harness leather 30@38c;

ATLANTA, March 7—Bagging—1½ ℔s, 7¾c; 1¾ ℔s 8¼c; 2 ℔s. 9c. Ties—Arrow $1.10.

O. A. SMITH

MANUFACTURER OF

Sulphuric Acid

66 Deg. Oil Vitriol.

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RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO....................AUCTIONEERS.

Guardian's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—BY VIRTUE OF an order of the court of ordinary of Fulton county, granted at the March term, 1887, of said court, will be sold before the court house door for said county, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land within the city of Atlanta, commencing 55 feet from the northwest corner of city lot No. 110, on the east side of Ivy street, 15 feet from the brick tenement dwelling formerly owned by C. P. Cassin, extending from said point south along said Ivy street sixty-five (65) feet; thence due east one hundred and two (102) feet; thence due north 13½ feet; thence due east 150 feet; thence due north 51½ feet; thence due west 252 feet, to the starting point on Ivy street, with the use in common with others for alley purposes of a 20 foot alley on the south side of the 150 feet, as described above, together with whatever privileges the said C. P. Cassin has, or had, to a 12 foot alley opening into Ivy street on the south of that portion of this lot, which is 102 feet deep, and 65 feet wide; all being a part of city lot 110 of block No. 18, of original land lot No. 51, of 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, containing ⅛ acre more or less, the same being the property of Wilmer Angier, minor. Sold for the purpose of maintenance, education and reinvestment. Terms cash.

ELIZABETH ANN ANGIER,
as Guardian of Wilmer Angier, Minor.

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TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

PETER LYNCH,

95 Whitehall & 7 Mitchell Sts., Atlanta, Ga.

IN ADDITION TO HIS USUAL LARGE AND well assorted stock of Groceries, Cigars, Tobaccos and Snuff, Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, Boots, Shoes, Leather, Guns, Pistols, Cartridges, Ammunition, etc., etc., is just now receiving and has on hand Eastern Seed Irish Potatoes, such as Early Rose, Early Goodrich, Peerless, Beauty of Hebron, White and Yellow Onion Sets, Clover, Grass and Millet Seed, Early Seed Corn of ten different kinds, English Peas, Beans and small Garden Seeds.

In connection with such he sells and handles pure Port, Sherry, Angelica, Scuppernong, Blackberry, Catawba and other brands of Domestic Wines.

To all of which he invites his old and new friends and customers to come and examine and price.

PETER LYNCH, Atlanta, Ga.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

A LIMITED PARTNERSHIP WAS FORMED under the laws of Georgia on February 7, 1887, between Frank M. Fremont and Leon I. Ryan, of Atlanta, Georgia, general partners, and John J. McDonough and Tiney B. Thompson, of Savannah, Georgia, special partners, for a term of one year, under the firm name of FREMONT & RYAN, for the transaction of a wholesale and retail lumber and commission business in Atlanta, Georgia, and said special partner have each contributed to the common stock the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars in cash. Certificate is placed, recorded, filed and registered in the clerk's office of the superior court of Fulton county, Georgia, in terms of the law.

FRANK M. FREMONT,
LEON I. RYAN,
General Partners.
JOHN J. McDONOUGH,
TENEY B. THOMPSON,
Special Partners.

Filed in office and recorded this seventh day of February, 1887. C. H. STRONG, C. S. C., Fulton County, Georgia.

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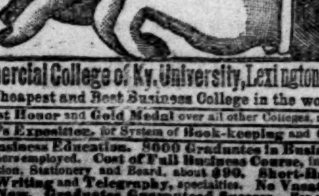

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Prompt attention to analyses of Commercial Fertilizers, waters, foods, ores and metals, as iron, maganese, copper, etc., etc. 3 mos

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Will practice in the State and Federal courts
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The leading $3. Shoe of the world. Made of the best material, perfect fit and superior to shoes usually sold for $5 and $6. Every pair warranted, Congress, Button & Lace. All styles of toe.

The great demand for this shoe has been a sufficient guarantee of its reliability; to make the public still better satisfied, we have made such improvements that there can be no question to our claim of making *the best $3 Shoe in the world.*

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE, *for gentlemen.* Best calf, with bottom of selected stock, and equal, if not superior, to the $3 shoes advertised by other firms. We invite a personal inspection and comparison before purchasing.

$2 SHOE FOR BOYS. Same styles as the $3 shoe. Carefully and substantially made, stylish and unequalled as a school shoe. If any of the above cannot be had at your dealer's, send address on postal to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

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HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS,

SOLUBLE GUANO (highly ammoniated)
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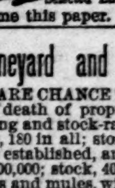

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Vineyard and Stock Farm For Sale.

A RARE CHANCE TO PURCHASE, ON ACCOUNT of death of proprietor, a fully equipped wine-making and stock-raising farm; 70 acres in bearing vines, 180 in all; storage for 150,000 gallons; good trade established, and now paying eight per cent on $100,000; stock, 40 head Jerseys and grades, also horses and mules, with complete appurtenances for doing business; 75,000 gallons marketable wine now on hand. For full and complete particulars address the undersigned.

Also, a splendid investment: two tracts of land lying on the proposed Rock Creek Park.

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WEAK MEN MADE STRONG Men suffering from Lost Vigor, Nervous Debility, Lack of Development, Premature Decline, etc., resulting from indiscretions, excesses or overwork, cured without Stomach Drugging, by the GREAT MARSTON TREATMENT. Sealed book sent free. Should be read by Fathers & placed in the hands of their Sons. Sent Secretly with information of value to all who suffer. MARSTON REMEDY CO. 19 Park Place, New York.

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Atlanta & New Orleans SHORT LINE.

VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT, VIA MONTGOMERY.

Only line operating double daily trains and Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans without change.

Takes effect Sunday, February 3, 1887.

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.	No. 5 Daily.
L've Atlanta	1 20 pm	12 20 am	[illegible]
Ar. Fairburn	2 08 pm	1 05 am	[illegible]
" Palmetto	2 20 pm	1 17 am	[illegible]
" Newnan	2 47 pm	1 49 am	[illegible]
" Grantville	3 13 pm	2 17 am	[illegible]
" LaGrange	3 52 pm	3 00 am	[illegible]
" West Point	4 20 pm	3 32 am	
" Opelika	5 04 pm	4 21 am	
Ar. Columbus, Ga	6 34 pm	11 01 am	
Ar. Montgomery	7 15 pm	6 45 am	
Ar. Pensacola	5 00 am	2 00 pm	
" Mobile	2 15 am	2 10 pm	
" New Orleans	7 12 am	7 30 pm	

NORTH BOUND.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily.	No. Daily.
Lv. New Orleans	8 05 pm	7 55 am	
" Mobile	12 55 am	1 20 pm	
" Pensacola	10 20 pm	7 05 am	
" Selma	4 00 am	10 20 am	
" Montgomery	7 25 am	8 15 pm	
Ar. Columbus	11 01 am		
Lv. Opelika	9 46 am	10 29 pm	
Ar. West Point	10 27 am	11 12 pm	
" LaGrange	10 58 am	11 44 pm	7 00 am
" Hogansville	11 23 am	12 12 am	[illegible]
" Grantville	11 37 am	12 25 am	7 50 am
" Newnan	12 08 pm	12 52 am	8 23 am
" Palmetto	12 29 pm	1 18 am	8 56 am
" Fairburn	12 41 pm	1 31 am	9 15 am
" Atlanta	1 25 pm	2 15 am	10 00 am

TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT Q. and C. Route.

	No. 12.	No. 5.	No. 54.
Lv. Montgomery	6 55 am		3 30 pm
Ar. Selma	11 00 am		5 50 pm
" Greensboro	3 07 pm		8 20 pm
" Akron	5 00 pm		9 10 pm
" Meridian			12 30 am
" Vicksburg			7 30 am
" Shreveport			6 45 pm

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

No. 50, Pullman Buffet Sleeping car, Atlanta to New Orleans.

No. 52, Pullman Buffet Sleeping car, Washington to Montgomery, and Pullman Parlor Car, Montgomery to New Orleans.

No. 52. Family Sleeping Car free of charge, Atlanta to Texas without change.

No. 51, Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars New Orleans to Atlanta, and at Atlanta to New York.

No. 53, Pullman Pallor Car, New Orleans to Montgomery, and Pullman Buffet Sleeping car Montgomery to Washington.

No. 53. Family Sleeping Car free of charge Texas to Atlanta.

CECIL GABBETT, General Manager. CHAS. H. CROMWELL, Gen. Passenger Agent. Montgomery, Alabama.

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(Richmond & Danville Railroad Company)

The Favorite Route East

Double Daily Trains and Elegant Coaches without change between ATLANTA and WASHINGTON, with Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars.

ATLANTA to NEW YORK,

—AND—

MONTGOMERY to WASHINGTON.

Only 31 Hours Transit Atlanta to New York.

Schedule in effect December 19th, 1886.	Mail No. 53.	Express No. 51.
Leave Atlanta (City Time)	7 40 a m	6 00 p m
Leave Atlanta (R. & D. time)	8 40 a m	7 00 p m
Arrive Charlotte	6 25 p m	5 05 a m
" Salisbury	8 01 p m	6 41 a m
" Greensboro	9 47 p m	8 22 a m
" Danville	11 30 p m	10 10 a m
" Lynchburg	2 00 a m	1 05 p m
" Charlottesville	4 30 a m	3 30 p m
" Washington	8 30 a m	8 25 p m
" Baltimore	10 03 a m	11 25 p m
" Philadelphia	12 35 p m	3 00 a m
" New York	3 20 p m	6 20 a m
" Boston	10 30 p m	3 00 p m
Leave Danville	12 00 a m	10 35 a m
Arrive Richmond	6 40 a m	3 45 p m
" Norfolk	12 20 no'n	7 30 p m
" Baltimore via York River Line (daily except Monday)		8 00 a m
Through trains from the East arrive in Atlanta	10 40 a m	9 40 p m
Leave Atlanta		7 40 a m
Arrive Spartanburg		3 43 p m
Arrive Hendersonville		7 00 p m
" Asheville		8 00 p m

LULA ACCOMMODATION.

Daily except Sunday.

Leave Atlanta (city time)....4 30 p m
Arrive Gainesville (city time)....6 33 p m
Arrive Lula (city time)....6 56 p m

RETURNING.

Leave Lula (city time)....5 40 a m
" Gainesville....6 05 a m
Arrive Atlanta (city time)....8 [illegible] a m

ATLANTA TO ATHENS VIA NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD

Daily except Sunday.	No. 56.	No. 57.
Leave Atlanta (city time)	7 40 a m	4 30 p m
Arrive Athens (city time)	11 50 a m	9 00 p m

Daily except Sunday.	No. 50.	No. 52.
Leave Athens (city time)	6 20 a m	4 45 p m
Arrive Atlanta (city time)	10 40 a m	9 40 p m

Tickets on sale at Union ticket office and 13 Kimball house.

JAS. L. TAYLOR, Gen'l Pass. Ag't., Washington, D. C.

L. L. McCLESKEY, D. P. A., Atlanta, Ga. | C. E. SERGEANT, City Pass. Ag't, Atlanta, Ga.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office General Manager.
Augusta, Ga., December 18th, 1886.

Commencing Sunday, 19th instant, the following passenger schedule will be operated: Trains run by 90th meridian time.

FAST LINE.
NO. 27 WEST-DAILY.

Leave Augusta....7 45 am
Leave Washington....7 20 am
Leave Athens....7 45 am
Leave Gainesville....5 55 am
Arrive Atlanta....1 00 pm

NO. 28 EAST-DAILY.

Leave Atlanta....2 45 pm
Leave Gainesville....5 55 pm
Arrive Athens....7 40 pm
Arrive Washington....7 35 pm
Arrive Augusta....8 15 pm

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

NO. 2 EAST-DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST-DAILY.	
L've Atlanta	8 00 am	L've Augusta	10 55 am
Ar Gainesville	8 25 pm	" Macon	7 10 am
" Athens	5 30 pm	" Milledgeville	9 [illegible] am
" Washington	2 20 pm	" Washington	11 20 am
" Milledgeville	4 13 pm	" Athens	9 00 am
" Macon	6 00 pm	Ar Gainesville	8 25 pm
" Augusta	3 35 pm	" Atlanta	5 45 pm

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

NO. 4 EAST-DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST-DAILY.	
L've Atlanta	7 30 pm	L've Augusta	9 40 pm
Ar Augusta	5 00 am	Ar Atlanta	6 10 am

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

L've Atlanta	6 10 pm	L've Covington	5 40 am
" Decatur	6 46 pm	" Decatur	7 25 am
Ar Covington	8 30 pm	Ar Atlanta	7 55 am

DECATUR TRAIN.
(Daily except Sundays.)

L've Atlanta	9 00 am	L've Decatur	[illegible]
Ar Decatur	9 30 am	Ar Atlanta	[illegible]

CLARKSTON TRAINS.

L've Atlanta	12 10 pm	L've Clarkston	[illegible]
L've Decatur	12 42 pm	L've Decatur	[illegible]
Ar Clarkston	12 57 pm	Ar Atlanta	[illegible]

MACON NIGHT EXPRESS (DAILY).

NO. 15—WESTWARD.		NO. 16—EASTWARD.	
Lv. Camak	12 50 am	Lv. Macon	6 30 pm
Ar. Macon	6 40 am	Ar. Camak	11 00 pm

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4, and 3 will, if signalled, stop at any regular schedule flag station.

No connection for Gainesville on Sundays.

Train No. 27 will stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. These trains make close connection for all points east, southeast, west, southwest, north and northwest, and carry through sleepers between Atlanta and Charleston.

Train No. 28 will stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur.

No. 28 stops at Union Point for supper.

Connects at Augusta for all points east and southeast.

JOHN W. GREEN, Gen'l. Manager. E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l. Pass. Agent.

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THE CONSTITUTION.

EVENTS FOR TODAY.

AMUSEMENTS—
OPERA HOUSE—FREDERICK WARDE, AT MATINEE AND TONIGHT.

THROUGH THE CITY.

Interesting Bits of Gossip and News Gathered Here and There.

REWARD OFFERED.—Governor Gordon yesterday offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and delivery to the sheriff of Chattooga county of the unknown negro who, on the 3d of February last, committed a fiendish outrage upon the person of Mrs. Minnie Kendrick.

TWO NEW COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The grand jury which was sworn in yesterday in the superior court will meet next Thursday to elect two county commissioners to supply the places of Colonel L. P. Grant and Mr. M. C. Kiser, whose terms of office have expired.

THE CASES DISMISSED.—S. T. Grady, the wine room man at 63 East Alabama street, and T. J. Malone, who conducts a similar place at 61 East Alabama street, were arraigned in police court yesterday morning charged with obstructing a view of the interior of their wine rooms from the gaze of persons in the street. The evidence failed to sustain the charges and both cases were dismissed.

ASSESSMENT INSURANCE COMPANIES BARRED. Comptroller-General Wright yesterday sent notifications to four insurance companies, that, having failed to file their semi-annual statements with the governor, as required by law, thew were barred from transacting any business in the state. The companies are the Security Mutual Benefit, of New York; the Mutual Reserve Fund Life, of New York; the Temperance Mutual Benefit, of Pennsylvania, and the National Life and Maturity Aid association, of Washington city.

THEY WILL GO LATER.—It was announced some days ago that Governor Gordon and Attorney General Anderson would leave for New York last night, to have a conference with the officers of the Richmond Terminal company, with a view to ascertaining the status of the state's interest in the bonds of the Spartanburg and Asheville railroad. A dispatch received at the executive department yesterday announced the inability of some of the interested parties to be present, which necessitated a postponement of the conference and the trip.

BACK HOME.—Internal Revenue Collector Crenshaw and Deputy Collector Colquitt, who have been in Washington for the past week, have returned to Atlanta. Yesterday they were at their respective desks in the custom-house over head and ears in work. Both declared their trip to the national capital was an exceedingly pleasant one, but neither was willing to say one word about the business that took them there. As is well known, they both went to Washington to make a report to the authorities regarding the Crenshaw-Chapman trouble.

THE INVESTIGATION BEGUN.—The grievance committee of the board of education, consisting of Mr. Hoke Smith, Mr. P. J. Moran and Mr. D. A. Beatie, met yesterday evening in Superintendent Slaton's office, to investigate the recent trouble between Professor Bass and Dudley Youngblood, one of the students. For three hours the committee heard the evidence of the pupils who were present, and then adjourned. This afternoon the board of education will meet at five o'clock, to hear the report of the committee, which will be prepared by that time. The meeting last night was a secret one, and nothing of the character of the evidence is known.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.—Yesterday Messrs. Ellis & Gray, attorneys of the Domestic sewing company, and for F. Schuleman, went before Judge Marshall J. Clarke, asking that a receiver be appointed to close out the business of Wilson & Stiff, merchants, whose place of business is on Marietta street. The Judge granted the petition and appointed as receiver Thomas E. Milville, the general agent of the Domestic sewing machine company. The company has a bill against the firm of $2,700. Mr. Schuleman claims that the firm owes him $180. The liabilities and assets are not yet positively known.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—The superior court for Fulton county met yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, Judge Marshall J. Clarke presiding. It was the opening day of the spring term. The grand and petit jurors were sworn in. A large amount of criminal business was placed in the hands of the grand jury, which immediately retired to consider it. As soon as the court was organized Judge Clarke stated that it would adjourn for the day on account of the memorial services in the superior court in honor of the late Chief Justice Jackson. The court will meet at 9 o'clock this morning, and at once proceed to business.

POSTAL INTELLIGENCE.—The postoffice in Henry county, known as Babb, has been discontinued, the mails for that place now going to Hampton. Paxton is a new postoffice in Liberty county, and Miss Minnie A. Paxton has it in charge. There is a prospective change in schedule on the Richmond and Danville, whereby the arrival of train No. 50, now reaching Atlanta at 10:40 a. m., will be delayed about an hour and a half, in order to bring the New York mail. For the past six months the mail from New York has daily reached Atlanta at 5:40 in the afternoon. By this new arrangement it will be distributed about two hours before that hour.

REVENUE RAIDS.—The revenue men have been unusually active within the past few days. Yesterday, United States Deputy Collector Moses and Deputy Marshal McDonald returned to the city, having seized a large illicit distillery in Paulding county. A 65-gallon copper still, cap and worm, 1800 gallons of beer, 160 gallons of low-wine and 13 gallons of whisky were destroyed, all save the copper, which was cut into small pieces and will be sold. United States Deputy Marshal Harbison went into Lumpkin county to seize a big distillery run by William Beard and Rumsey Satterfield. After destroying the still they left the place, but had proceeded but a short distance when a party of moonshiners in ambush opened fire upon them. The fire was returned and several shots were exchanged, but without doing any injury. This settlement bears a very bad reputation among the revenue men, several raiding parties having been fired upon. Deputy Marshal Jim Finley, some years ago, was shot through both legs and his horse killed. Last night a party of revenue men were on the track of Satterfield and Beard, having tracked them a long distance.

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The only genuine porous plaster is ALLCOCK'S, and all other so-called porous plasters are nothing more than perforated counter irritants made to sell on the reputation of ALLCOCK'S. ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER is the only external remedy that has the unqualified recommendation of professional men and the general public. Beware of imitations!

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Scrofula, Bronchitis, and General Debility will try SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil with Hypodhosphites, they will find immediate relief and perminate benefit. The Medical profession universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value and very palitable. Read: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in several cases of Scrofula and Debility in Children. Results most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure."—W. A. HULBERT, M. D., Salisbury, Ill.

Purify your blood by using Chipman's Liver Pills, the great remedy for malaria, sick headache, dyspepsia, and all disorders arising from a torpid action of the liver. Sold by Bradfield & Ware, Atlanta.

THE GAMBLER MUST GO.

LEE SMITH FINED $300 BY JUDGE VAN EPPS.

The Sentence Produces Confusion in the Gamblers' Camp—What Will They Do?—They Must Either Quit Gaming or Quit Atlanta or Go to the Chaingang—Considerable Anxiety.

Judge Van Epps yesterday threw consternation in the ranks of the gamblers.

When the city court met yesterday morning a large crowd was present, drawn by the announcement that the long-talked about gambling cases would be tried.

The defendants and their lawyers were present, as were also a great many witnesses for the prosecution.

The first case called was the one against Lee Smith, indicted for keeping a gaming house. Upon his arraignment he pleaded "guilty," or rather, his counsel, Judge W. F. Wright, put in this plea for him.

Thereupon Judge Van Epps sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of $300 and costs. In passing this sentence the court took occasion to admonish all gamblers that the business must stop in Atlanta. He warned them that in future, when a defendant comes before the court—having committed a second offense—the violator of the law would be subjected to a sterner penalty than was visited upon the present defendant; that, when any person shall be convicted of a second offense of a similar character, the court might decide to sentence him to work in the chaingang.

This intimation of Judge Van Epps seemed to possess indescribable terrors for the gamblers. They could not conceal their chagrin, could not hide their dismay.

"The judge don't mean a word he says; he don't intend to send a respectable gambler to the chaingang," remarked a young man, as he left the courthouse.

"You may say what you please," said an old professional gambler to a CONSTITUTION man, "but the game's up. Gambling has received its death blow. Judge Van Epps has effectually crushed out the business. I am going to pull up stakes and go somewhere else. I have no idea of going to the chaingang."

"Do you believe Judge Van Epps will actually impose chaingang penalty upon a gambler who is twice convicted?"

"Yes, I am confident he will. I know Judge Van Epps as well as anybody, and let me give you a pointer—he will do exactly what he says he will. I am not alone in this opinion. Nearly every gambler in Atlanta knows it is true."

"Well, what will be the result?"

"As I remarked before, the game is up. After today there will not be a gaming house run in Atlanta. Why, man, it won't pay to run one!"

"What will the sportsmen do?"

"Most of them will give up the business and turn their attention to other pursuits. Gamblers are proverbially smart men, and they can achieve success in any calling they choose to follow. Besides, they have not found the business of cards profitable in Atlanta lately. Only small games have been played and no big money has been made. You can put it down as a fact that gambling is more effectually squelched in the gate city than whisky selling is."

"God bless Judge Van Epps for his manly, determined course against vice. His action today will do more good for the morals of the city than an hundred powerful sermons against gaming would do. The good citizens are at his back and he will be sustained. God bless him." Thus spoke a well known preacher last night in conversation with a number of passengers in a Washington street car.

A TALK WITH JUDGE VAN EPPS.

A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION met Judge Howard Van Epps, of the city court, last night and sought to elicit from him some information concerning the cases of persons charged with violations of the gaming laws.

"I learn, judge," said the reporter, "that you have indicated a purpose to inflict chaingang penalties in the future against the gamblers?"

"I did say today, from the bench," said Judge Van Epps, "that the disposition of the court in the future would be to impose chaingang penalties on the keepers of gaming houses, and persons connected with their operation, who appeared before me on a second indictment for this offense."

"What is the reason for this declaration? Have you any objection to stating what motive impels you to this course?"

"Oh! none whatever. I think the people of Fulton county, that is, that portion of them whose wishes are worth respecting, expect and have a right to expect, a firm administration of the law. The people have long been crying out against the existence of these gaming houses, and public sentiment has grown so strong that the period appears to have been reached when these houses ought no longer to be legalized by fines that are regarded by violators of the law only as a way of paying a license fee for their existence. I think, however much our people may differ upon the whisky laws, all are agreed that Atlanta's prosperity is not aided in any respect by the existence of the gaming houses."

"Has the evil existed to any great extent in the past few years?"

"The courts have been able to keep it in check, but I doubt not the merchants of Atlanta, and not a few of the mothers of Atlanta, would be greatly astonished to be apprized of the names and the number of excellent young men who have been betrayed into a violation of the criminal laws which seek to restrain gambling."

"Are there many of these houses here?"

"No. They have never been numerous, and you can reckon on the fingers of your two hands the names of the persons who, for fifteen years, have been responsible for their existence in Atlanta."

"Have you any objection to stating the names of these persons?"

"I do not think it at all necessary. It would only tend to humiliate them, and might embarass them in their purposes to give up the business forever."

"Have they formed such a resolution?"

"Some of them have. Some of them have pledged me in the strongest language to give up the business finally and forever, and I believe them. It was for this reason I imposed mild re nedies upon those whose cases have been brought to my attention. I rely upon them to cease the business; and such of them as do not, cannot complain of the firmness and resolution of the courts to deprive them of the power to violate the law in this community in the future. There is, too, this to be considered—the legislature of Alabama has, as I am informed, recently made the keeping of gaming houses a felony, and Atlanta does not hold out any invitation to those who flee the uncongenial atmosphere of that state to make their homes with us."

"Will the court be able effectually to suppress the gaming houses?"

"The millenium has not yet arrived, and of course there will be sporadic violations of this, as well as of every other law; but it will readily occur to you that the class of men who engage in this sort of business would sooner suffer death than imprisonment in the chaingang, and the better class will not incur the frightful risk. Some of them are very clever men, and possessed of some noble traits along with this weakness, and they will seek other lines of employment before they will incur the misfortune of being classed with the ordinary herd of criminals, and of being treated in the same manner."

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," at least so they all say, and their husbands say so too!

THE FEDERAL COURT.

Opening of the Spring Term of the United States District Court.

The United States district court begun its regular spring term yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, Judge William T. Newman presiding.

All the jurors, grand and petit, were present, as were also a cloud of witnesses, and an army of defendants, most of the latter being charged with a violation of the internal revenue laws.

Immediately after the court was organized, an adjournment was taken, so that the court officers might participate in the Jackson memorial services in the supreme court.

At 12:30 o'clock the court met again and remained in session till after four in the afternoon.

Thomas R. Rutledge, of Haralson county, was arraigned on the charge of distilling and retailing spirituous liquors. He pleaded "not guilty," was tried and acquitted.

Elijah Rogers, of Douglas county, was arraigned on the charge of distilling and working. He pleaded "guilty," and was sentenced to serve eight months in jail and to pay a fine of $100.

William Flanegan, of Dawson county, was arraigned on the same charge and put in a similar plea. He was sentenced to two months imprisonment.

Beauregard Hughes, of Fanning county, pleaded "guilty" to a charge of distilling and working in an illicit distillery, and the court sentenced him to pay a fine of $100 and go to jail for three months.

Milton Fish, of Habershan county, for the same crime, was sentenced to serve five and one-half months in prison and to pay a fine of $100.

John Henson, of White county, for distilling and working in an illicit distillery, was sentenced to pay a like fine and go to jail for a like term.

William J. Bryant, of White county, was tried on a similar charge and acquitted.

Bright Lovell, of Rabun county, was sentenced to go to jail for two months, for violating the revenue laws.

Harrison Evans, of Dawson county, was sentenced to serve five months in jail and to pay a fine of $100.

Ben McMurray, of Franklin county, was sentenced to serve two months in jail for working in an illicit distillery.

Ned Hix, of the same county, for the same crime, received the same sentence.

It was brought to the attention of the court that the treasury from which the money wherewith to defray the running expenses of the court was to be derived, was almost depleted, and that there seemed to be no way to raise the requisite funds. Marshal Nelms, Judge Newman and District Attorney Hill put their heads together and succeeded in devising a plan by which they hope to be able to raise the money. What this plan is they refused to disclose.

The court adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock today.

THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

A Busy Day With Judge Calhoun.

Yesterday Ordinary Calhoun had his hands full of business:

The following cases were disposed of:

John Domini, administrator of D. August Domini, was granted leave to sell bank stock and stock of the Capital City Land Improvement company.

Ophelia J. Smith, administratrix of C. A. Smith, was granted letters of dismission.

V. N. Hodson, administrator of Henry C. Martin, was granted letters of dismission.

Andrew J. West was apointed administrator on the estate of Rosa Bailey.

M. L. Hardwick and T. A. Ward, administrators on the estate of J. W. Hardwick, were granted authority to sell land.

Isabella Knight, guardian of Minnie Powell, was granted letters of dismissal.

S. D. Haskett, exeontor of the will of Jane Stewart, was granted letters of dismissal.

Letters of administration which were granted R. D. Spaulding on the estate of R. S. Spaulding, were revoked for the purpose of executing titles.

Mary L. Bell was granted twelve months' support.

Henrietta L. Burson, administratrix of A. L. Fowler, was granted leave to sell land. The same person, as guardian of Estelle and A. L. Fowler, minors, was granted leave to sell land.

Livingstone Mimms, administrator of Robert E. Allen, was granted leave to sell land.

Elizabeth A. Angier, guardian of Willie Angier, minor, was granted leave to sell land.

A great many cases were set for future days.

All those suffering from coughs or colds should take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. 25 cents

FREDERICK WARDE

In Galba, the Gladiator, Last Night—Richelieu Tonight.

Last night, Mr. Warde, supported by an unusually strong company, presented the above named tragedy for the first time in Atlanta. The tragedy is well written, the situations thrilling, the characters strongly drawn and the entire play is exceedingly interesting. It is the production of a young man, who, once, about five years ago, be longed to Mr. Warde's company, but Mr. Warde has made so many changes in it, spending his summer vacation in trimming it up in proper shape before presenting it, that to him really belongs most of the honor attached to authorship, as well as the success he has already achieved and will achieve in its interpretation.

Last night the audience was more enthusiastic than, perhaps, at any entertainment this season. At the end of every act Mr. Warde was compelled to come before the curtain two or three times, and at the close of the fourth act the audience cheered as with a single voice, nor did the enthusiasm abate until Mr. Warde had been called out five times and finally made a short speech of thanks to those present for their hearty appreciation. This play met with a wonderful reception in New York. Each night during the six nights Mr. Warde played it there, at the end of the fourth act, which is the strongest part of the play and in which Mr. Warde displayes his powers as a tragedian to best advantage, the applause was so great that Mr. Warde made it a practice to have the curtain drawn only seven times, and after the seventh time to satisfy them, he would come out and make a short speech of thanks. This was so noticeable that the daily papers remarked each morning "the curtain was raised seven times for Galba last night."

Mr. Warde's support throughout is first class, and a discrimination would be unjust, as each actor assayed his part in a manner that at once proved him conscientious and painstaking.

Today at matinee Mr. Warde will present "Delicate Ground" and "Catherine and Petruchio." In each of these plays Mr. Warde is hanged from the rough and brawny gladiator to the polished nobleman, handsome and young. These plays are full of comedy, and abound in ludicrous situations, and taking last night's performance as a criterion it can be safely said that Mr. Warde will give this evening a performance worthy so great an actor and so proficient a support, and all who miss it will miss a real treat. Tonight Bulwer's greatest play, Richelieu, will be presented.

In this we see the young nobleman, so dashing and handsome, turned into an old, decrepid statesman. It is said that Mr. Warde is even better in this than in the stalwart gladiator. These changes so complete are the great test of a finished actor, and bespeak for Mr. Warde the talent which the public has recognized and appreciated. He has attained more fame in his profession, for one so young, than any tragedian since Booth, and a great future is before him.

"Rough on Bile" Pills.

Small granules, small dose, big results, pleasant in operation, don't disturb the stomach. 5 cents.

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Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. At Druggists.

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At Miller's. Price 20c. By mail 25c. 31 Marietta street.

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THESE SEED, PERHAPS THE FINEST IN Georgia, can now be found in any quantity at the seed house of
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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE FIRM OF THORNTON & SELKIRK IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. Melrose Selkirk retiring. All liabilities are assumed by, and all debts due Thornton & Selkirk are made payable to E. H. & J. R. Thornton, successors to Thornton & Selkirk.
JOHN R. THORNTON,
J. MELROSE SELKIRK.
February 28th, 1887.

NEW PARTNERSHIP.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE CARD, WE HAVE this day succeeded to the firm of Thornton & Selkirk, under the firm name of E. H. & J. R. Thornton. We will continue the Book, Stationery and Picture Frame business at the old stand, No. 28 Whitehall street. E. H. & J. R. THORNTON.
March 1st, 1887. 7p under muse

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Given any writing machine. No other machine can compare with it in beautiful work and perfect alignment. It has from 14 to 20 more characters than any other typewriter. An entire change of type and ribbon can be made in it in five seconds. Any width or length of paper can be used. The public invited to call and examine or send for catalogue. Agents wanted in every city in Georgia. Machines rented, sold on easy monthly payments and exchaged for other makes. Ribbons for all machines, carbon and paper for typewriters constantly in stock. A. F. COOLEDGE, Agent State of Georgia, 21 Alabama Street, Atlanta, Ga.
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Refreshments in Grant Park!

BIDS FOR REFRESHMENT PRIVILEGES IN L. P. Grant Park for 1887 will be received at the Park office, Chamber of Commerce building, until March 15th.
SIDNEY ROOT,
President Park Commission.

CHAS. C. THORN,
Cheap Cash Grocer

16 pounds Granulated Sugar	1 00
17 pounds Canary C Sugar	1 00
16 pounds head rice	1 00
10 pounds O. K. lard	1 00
50 pounds grits	1 00
72 bars laundry soap	1 00
36 bars Colgate's soap	1 00
3 bars Ivory soap	25
Dove hams per pound	13¼
75c size pine apple cheese	55
1.25 cts size pine apple cheese	1 05
Cocoanuts, large	05
Lucy Hinton tobacco per pound	50
3 pounds pure fruit jelly	20
6 pounds Schumacher's oat meal	25
5 pounds cracked wheat	25
6 pounds buckwheat	25
6 cans Eagle con'd milk	95
3 pounds prunes, new	25
5 pound bucket jelly, worth 75 cents	45
Leghorn Citron, per pound	20
Arbuckle's and Lev. coffee	22½
Colgate soap, 9 bars	25
3 bars Frank Siddall soap	25
Lemons, per dozen	20

I solicit your patronage and desire an examination of my goods. You know the brand of various goods you buy. Come to my store and I will duplicate the brand and guarantee a saving of 20 per cent. I am headquarters for Schumacher's cereals and Price's extracts, and can actually save you money. Parties at a distance send 1c stamp for my complete price list.
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7p 118 Whitehall.

FREE PRESCRIPTIONS are to be found in the "SCIENCE of HEALTH," for the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Despondency, etc. A copy of this book will be sent free, sealed. Address SCIENCE of HEALTH, 130 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
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ACTIVE FLUCTUATIONS IN THE MARKET offer opportunities to speculators in Grain, Stocks, Bonds and Petroleum. Prompt personal attention given to orders received by wire or mail. Correspondence solicited. Full information about the markets in our book, which will be forwarded free on application.
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Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s Real Estate Offers.

WEST END AUCTION SALE—14 VACANT LOTS, each 53x177½ feet, with 10 foot alley in rear Situated on corner of Peeples, Cherry, Pine and Baugh streets in rear of Ben J. Wilson's residence, one block from end of Gordon street car line. The sale takes place Thursday, March 24, at 3 p. m. N. R. Fowler is the auctioneer to make sale on the premises. These lots are in the very heart of West End, accessible by accommodation trains on two railroads, by two street car lines and by two macadamized drive, with brick sidewalks; the drainage is perfect—the altitude very great, the church, school and social advantages not excelled anywhere; very low tax rate, (50 cents on the $100;) pure water—indeed these lots and all West End enjoy every comfort and convenience for home purposes, and all real estate there is rapidly enhancing in value. The United States military post and East Point south, the Westview improvement west and Atlanta south and east, necessitate a steady growth in values and population at West End. The terms of this sale will be liberal. Prices fixed by bids at the sale. Plats ready next week. Sam'l W. Goode & Co., Agents.

The "Sims Property," corner Forsyth, Poplar and Fairlie streets, at auction Thursday March 17th, 3 p. m., on the premises. N. R. Fowler, auctioneer. This property consists of a half acre to be subdivided, as follows: 4 lots, each fronting Forsyth street 25 feet, with depth of ninety feet to a 10 foot alley, one lot fronting Poplar street 40 feet, with depth of 100 feet; one lot 60x60 feet, on corner of Poplar and Fairlie with 2 story 8 room, brick dwelling, and one lot 40x60 feet, with small frame buildings on it. This property is very central, on prominent streets, in first-class neighborhood, one block from postoffice and statehouse, and choice in every sense of the word. The Atlanta Home of the New York Life Insurance company or any fine public building would be easily accessible and very conspicuous on these lots. The terms of the sale will be cash. Look out for the plats. Come to the sale.

$2100 for a cosy 4 r home on lot 75x200 feet, with fruit and shade, half block from car line, in excellent neighborhood, must sell at once. Terms liberal.

$2000 for very high choice lot 75x150 feet, on corner of East Cain and Jackson st.

$3,500 for 20 acres with 1,000 feet front on the Air Line R. R., very near Ponce de Leon springs and the car line. Easy terms. A very great bargain for a manufacturing site or a dairy farm, there being a fine spring and bold branch through it.

$4,000 for a complete suburban home of 26 acres half mile east of Grant park, with neat, new 5 room cottage and framed barn, stables, etc., bold branch through the rear, two fine springs, 16 acres in lovely grove, and seeded in orchard grass. Choice neighborhood.

$7,000 for 75 acres with more than a quarter of a mile front on two trunk railroads, one mile this side East Point, one mile beyond U. S. Military Post. Accommodation trains stop at door. the only land botween Atlanta and East Point on the railroad that can be bought for less than $100 an acre. Good 4 room dwelling, with barn, stable, fruits, running branch, etc. Terms easy. Value increasing every day.

$3000 for choice lot on Walton st. near junction of Marietta. Splendid location for lumber yard, 50x148 feet. Terms easy.

$15000 for 13 room brick house with choice lot 60x100 feet, 39 North Pryor.

$8000 will buy a two story brick dwelling with 12 rooms No 124 S. Forsyth st. Terms very easy.

$16,000 for No. 57 S. Broad and 80 S. Forsyth st., containing 2 story brick building with fine basement, rents for $1500. Terms ⅓ cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years.

$2100 for nice residence, No 15 Park Place. Terms $600 cash, balance in monthly installments of $30 with 6 per cent interest.

$900 for a 5 room house, lot 50x100 at No. 341 Mangum st. good neighborhood.

$2500 for choice lot of 4 acres in Decatur, Ga, near courthouse square.

$6500 for a house of 10 rooms and 4 acres of ground, nice locality in Decatur, Ga. On this place is some choice fruit trees.

$300 for a 2 acre tract in Decatur, nice house of 7 rooms, fine garden, etc.

$2000 for fine vacant lot on Walton street, near junction of Marietta, 50x148 feet

$2000 for nice home on Rawson street, house new and has 5 rooms.

$1000 for neat 3 room house near E. T. Va. and Ga. shops. Lot 47x115, rents well.

$2150 for good renting property, in good renting district. Terms liberal.

$8000 for splendid home of 9 rooms on Cooper street, kitchen, servants house, carriage house, garden, all modern conveniences.

$1575 for fine vacant lot on Courtland avenue, 50x200, good neighborhood, excellent location for building a home.

$2500 for large vacant lot on Jackson street.

$1100 for 6 room house on Williams street, in good neighborhood, lot 50x90, nice home.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.,
No. 1 Marietta, cor. Peachtree st.

Do not fail to see the Great Bargains we are offering this week----Watches. Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware and Art Goods. These goods have just been purchased from the Receiver of D. N. Freeman & Co., and must be sold within the next thirty days regardless of price. The public are cordially invited to call.
FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW, JEWELERS,
23 AND 31 WHITEHALL ST.,
Sign of the Large Clock.

FOR SALE.

TWO LARGE IRON SAFES AND SEVERAL handsome showcases and counters.
FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW, Jewelers,
top 1st col 8p 23 and 31 Whitehall street.

McBRIDE'S CHINA, CUTLERY, HOUSEFURNISHING EMPORIUM

29 PEACHTREE.
CHEAPEST IN THE COUNTRY.
8p un free & cr 1y

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Bulletin.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, March 7, 1887—9 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time of each place.

	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Augusta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Savannah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Jacksonville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Montgomery	30.10	63	...	NW	Light	.66	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30.07	66	64	SE	Light	.15	Cloudy.
Galveston	30.04	68	62	E	16	1.41	Lt rain.
Palestine	30.08	62	56	E	6	.00	Clear.
Fort Smith	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Shreveport	30.08	65	60	SE	Light	.60	Fair.

* Thunder storm

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

6 a. m	30.14	53	53	S	5	.01	Lt rain
2 p. m	30.07	60	60	NW	6	.33	Lt rain.
9 p. m	30.11	59	59	S	4	01	Cloudy.

Maximum thermometer ..... .70
Minimum thermometer ..... .50
Total rainfall ..... .33

W. EASBY-SMITH,
Corporal, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

NOTE.—Barometer reduced to sea level and standard gravity. The dash (—) indicates precipitation inappreciable.

Eye Glasses and Crystalized Lenses

Have won the admiration of every Spectacel wearer who has used them. They stand unrivalled in their splendid reputation. Our testimonials are from governors, senators, legislators, and from the most distinguished men in all branches of science, who have had their sight improved by their use.

Mr. Hawkes adapts glasses to all conditions of the eye.

Frames in all styles fitted to these lenses without extra charge. Gold, silver, nickel, steel, celluloid bifocal, pantiscopic, pulpit and riding bows, spectacles and eye glass bridges to fit any nose.

Prescriptions filled and spectacles made to order.

A. K. HAWKES, Optician,
Decatur St., Under Kimball House, Atlanta,
2d58pnrm

BUYING VS. RENTING.

THE STEADY GROWTH OF THE LAW BUSINESS of my firm, Haygood & Martin, demanding my entire time, I have employed Mr. A. F. Holt, 17½ Peachtree street, to take charge of my rents and show my property to buyers. I will continue to offer liberal terms to parties wishing homes.

1st col sp WM. A. HAYGOOD.

LIME JUICE AND CHERRY CORDIAL.

AND OLD DOMINION BITTERS.

MEYER LACROSS & CO.

Lime Juice and Cherry Cordial.

The greatest tonic and nerve restorative of the age Following are samples of the many testimonials which we are daily in receipt of testifying to the merits of the great tonic and nerve restorative.

Price by Druggists and Grocerymen $1 per bottle.

Messrs. J. & K. LANGDON, Gentlemen: I think there is nothing in the world better for malaria than your Lime Juice and Cherry Cordial. I used Quinine without stint, and one bottle of your Lime Juice done more to drive the malaria out of my system than all the quinine I ever used. Yours respectfully, JAS. McLAUGHLIN, Federal St., Youngstown, Ohio. W. J. FELOT, Agent, 61 S. Forsyth St.

mar3—th su 1m 8th p

IVIE'S FRAME DEPARTMENT

FOR SALE CHEAP.

40½ WHITEHALL ST.

J. C Hendrix & Co.'s Real Estate Column

large, commanding block, fronting 800 feet on Boulevard and 800 feet on Jackson street, fronting both streets so as to make choice building sites on either or both. Two new street car lines are being projected in front of the property. We will sell the entire block for $15,000 if taken in a few days. Here is a chance to pocket some good round profits.

A model residence on Wheat street, on an acre block; beautiful grounds; shaded lawn; just the coolest place to be found.

A choice ten-acre block on Jackson street, near Ponce de Leon avenue.

Ten-acre block on Peachtree, on street car line.

Fourteen acres near West End and Atlanta Street Car line, half inside city limits.

Eight acres on East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, near corporation line.

Eight acres on Belt Railroad, near W. & A. R. R. junction.

Five acres, Kirkwood, beautiful grove and nice

Lot 100x200 feet on Boulevard.

Lot 100x185 feet on Boulevard and Rice.

Three acres on Boulevard and Todd road.

Two acres near Ponce de Leon avenue.

Twelve-room, elegantly finished house, with all modern conveniences, centrally located.

Nine-room, McDonough street.

Four acres near Whitehall street.

Lot 100x200 feet, on Mills street. Lays well.

Seven acres on Marietta road, 2½ miles from city limits, fronting 470 feet on dirt road, near railroads, beautiful building site, clear, bold stream of water through it.

Thirteen-room residence, large lot, on Boulevard.

Five-room cottage on Boulevard, cheap.

Large lot on Jackson street, on car-line.

Eight-room modern finished house, on Merritt's avenue, on high, commanding lot.

Ten acres on city limits near Air-Line R. R. shops.

Twelve acres near W. & A., Georgia Pacific, and E. T., Va. & Ga. railroads.

Four acres near Georgia Pacific grounds, or old rolling mill site.

Five acres on Angier avenue street-car line, near Boulevard.

Two stores on Broad street at a bargain.

Vacant lots in all parts of the city.

Houses and lots of every description.

Call at our office. No trouble to show property or give information.

Our Rent Department is well organized. Mr. Adkins does nothing but collect rent and look after rent property.

Any of the foregoing described blocks are susceptible of subdivision, and will make the purchaser money at the prices which we are proposing to sell them at.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.,
31 South Broad Street.

All the latest styles in new spring Millinery, at Miss Mary Ryan's, 45 Whitehall street

She.

Price 20c. By mail 25c. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

THEY WERE RE-ELECTED

AS MEMBERS OF THE POLICE COMMISSION FOR THREE YEARS.

Captain James W. English and Captain Wm. H. Brotherton Re-Elected to the Board of Police Commission by the General Council in Regular Session—Other Matters.

Captain James W. English and Captain William H. Brotherton were yesterday re-elected, by the general council, members of the board of police commissioners to serve terms of three years each.

The council chamber was crowded with citizens during the session of council, the attraction being the election. After all other business had been transacted Mayor Cooper said:

"At this meeting two members of the police commission are to be elected to fill vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of Captain English and Captain Brotherton."

"May it please your honor," said Mr. Gramling, "I move that we elect one member at a time."

The motion received a second and was adopted without discussion.

"Now, I would like to place in nomination," said Mr. Gramling, "Captain J. W. English, one of the present commissioners."

No other names were placed before the house and Mayor Cooper instructed Clerk Goldsmith to call the roll. The roll call was started with the undivided interest of the house upon the result, and when it was finished Mayor Cooper said:

"Captain English has received 16 votes—the entire vote of the body—and is therefore unanimously elected to succeed himself."

After a profound silence of a few seconds Mr. Angier arose from his chair and said:

"Your honor, I rise to place before this council the name of Captain W. H. Brotherton as a candidate for police commissioner."

Mr. Anger's remarks created quite a sensation in the chamber because it was generally thought that he would vote with the members of his party.

"Now, may it please your honor," said Mr. Collier, "I nominate Mr. L. J. Hill."

There were no further nominations, and Mayor Cooper instructed the clerk to proceed with the call of the roll. As the call proceeded the responses from the members were counted by nearly all present until it was made apparent that Captain Brotherton was elected. To the call the responses were made as follows:

For Brotherton—Messrs. Gramling Mecaslin, Dorsey, Kinyon, Mitchell, Boynton, Angier, Allen, Nelson, Roy and Rice—11.

For Hill—Messrs. Collier, Hemphill, Tanner and Greene—4.

For Middlebrook—Mr. Bell—1.

Mayor Cooper then announced that Captain Brotherton had been re-elected a member of the board of police commissioners.

THE PUBLIC SCALES.

While working under the head of reports of committees, Mr. Rice, as a member of the special committee having in charge the ordinance creating public scales, submitted the following report:

We recommend the adoption of the original ordinance without the amendment, and that the weighers be paid a salary of not less than $40 per month, each, for the first year, and shall give their entire time to the city as such weighers during business hours. Also that the fee for weighing articles where fees are provided for in the ordinance shall be hereafter prescribed.

BIDS FOR STREET WORK.

Quite a number of bids for street work were upon the clerk's table and were opened. The bids were:

Thomas G. Crusselle, rubble stone work at the Walton spring branch sewer, $2.19. Excavating for foundation, 19 cents; brick work, city to furnish the cement, $11.00 per m.

T. Backus, excavating and hauling earth 15½ cents cubic yard; excavating hard pan, 35; excavating rock, $1.35; lumber, $11.75; laying brick; $11.00.

M. E. Maher, belgian blocks square yard $2.09; rubble stone square yard, $1.09; macadam, $1.08; culverts per perch, $2.92; sewers, special jobs, $12.68 per m; lumber, for culverts, per m, $11.40; excavating, for culverts, per yard, 22½; excavating sewers, 24.

Atlanta granite company, all belgian block work, $1.99½; all rubble, $1.65.

T. B. Redmond, granite blocks square yard, $1.87; rubble pavement square yard, $1.06; macadam square yard, $1.07.

Culver, Rollo & Co., rubble paving, $1.10.

S. H. Venable & Co., belgian blocks $1.40½, rubble paving 82 cents, macadam 84 cents, curbing 28½ cents.

The entire list of bids was referred to the street committee.

MAKING PROHIBITION A CHESTNUT.

Mr. Angier introduced an ordinance touching the prohibition question, which brought a smile to the face of everyone present. It was:

Mayor and General Council ordain, Section 1. That every petition, ordinance, proposition, memorial or paper introduced in this body touching or relating in any way or to any extent whatever to prohibition shall, on presentation, without any further action thereon, be at once laid upon the table without being debated or referred.

Sec 2 That it shall be the special duty of the police force to arrest and commit to jail without bail any man, woman or child detected in discussing prohibition in any street, lane or alley, or in any private or public house or hall, and carry him or her before the recorder for trial, without the right of counsel or subpœna for witnesses, and if found guilty to be sent to the "rock pile" without the "benefit of clergy."

Sec. 3. It shall be an expellable offense for any alderman or councilman to offer any measure in this body relating to prohibition. The marshal shall be provided with a mammoth "elegant bell," and ring it vigorously when any member mentions prohibition.

Sec. 4. This ordinance to remain of force until the 15th of September, 1887.

"I move," said Mr. Tanner, as the clerk finished reading the ordinance, "that we refer it to the sanitary committee."

"And I offer as a substitute," said Mr. Roy, "that we refer it to the cemetery committee."

A GRANT RESCINDED.

"Among the reports of committees which have just been adopted," said Mr. Gramling, addressing the mayor, "is one which grants the Metropolitan street car company the right to use electric motors on their line. Since the privilege was granted I have been informed that there is a legal objection to it, and I move a reconsideration of the question so that it may be referred to the city attorney."

"I think that is useless," said Mr. Angier, "because if the road does any damage it is responsible to the city for it."

Mr. Gramling's motion prevailed, and the question was referred to the street committee and the city attorney.

THE HIGH LICENSE BILL WITHDRAWN.

"I have a resolution here," said Mr. Bell, "which I desire the clerk to read."

The resolution provided for so much of the repeal of the proceedings of the last meeting as related to the adoption of a resolution introduced by Mr. Collier creating a special committee of five, on legislation, to present a bill to the legislature fixing liquor license in Atlanta at not less than $2,000.

The resolution was adopted.

"Now," said Mr. Collier, "I should like to withdraw that resolution, and the bill with it."

There was no objection raised, and the bill was withdrawn.

THE WALTON STREET MILL.

The proprietors of the Walton street planing mill presented a petition asking to be allowed to substitute a forty horse power boiler for a twenty horse power now in use. The citizens in the neighborhood presented a petition against it, and both papers were referred to the board of fire masters with power to act.

The Thomson-Houston Electric Light company submitted a proposition to light the streets for ten dollars a light per night, but the proposition was withdrawn.

A paper was presented from the board of education notifying the council that the board had located the new school house on the corner of Lowe and Spencer street.

Several ladies representing the Woman's Christian Home, on Marietta street, appeared before the body to present their claims for assistance. Mr. Collier moved that the council disagree with the board of aldermen in declining the petition of the ladies, and a conference committee consisting of Messrs. Roy, Augier and Bell, was appointed.

The balance sheet showed the balance of the approximate apportionment to be $617,005.35.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Of A. C. Bruce, for sewer on Currier street, between Peachtree and Calhoun streets. Referred to sewer committee.

Of Nat Robinson, for free license to sell fruits. Referred to relief committee.

Of G. W. Cannon, for free license to run a shoe shop. Referred to retief committee.

Of Mary Harkins, for free license to run a restaurant at 353 Marietta street. Referred to relief committee.

Of Charlotte Hardin, for a free license to run a lunch house at 71 Whitehall street. Referred to relief committee.

Of Mrs. A. A. Fambro, for free license to run a boarding house at 59 W. Mitchell street. Referred to relief committee.

Of Mrs. J. E. West and others, protesting against the proposed substitution of a 40 for a 20-horse power boiler in the planing mill on Walton street. Referred to the fire department committee.

Of J. M. Stephens, to have the surface water from the street prevented from flowing on his lot, corner Walker and Larkin streets. Referred to the street committee.

Of Will Holcombe, for a free license to sell candy. Referred to relief committee.

Of W. B. Walker, for a deed to lot No. 1, block 383, in Oakland cemetery. Referred to the cemetery committee.

Of Mrs. Mary V. Sullivan, for amount of tax on $200 worth wearing apparel to be refunded for 1885 and 1886, the same having been paid by mistake. Referred to tax committee.

Of M. T. Castleberry, complaining at a heavy grade of street in front of his lot on Fair street, making it inaccessable to the street. Referred to the street committee.

Of Geo. Anderson to have seven dollars refunded him for a coat taken from him and sold by the police department. Referred to the police committee.

Of Wm. Baker to have painters' license refunded. Referred to tax committee.

Of A. Williams, colored, to have street tax refunded. Referred to tax committee.

Of M. L. Tolbert for a building permit at 16, 18 and 20 N. Butler street. Referred to fire department committee.

Of J. R. Ellis for damages to lot on Spring street, between Park and Mills, caused by filling the street. Referred to street committee.

Of D. S. Paul and others for curbing and sidewalks on West Simpson street from the railroad to Haynes street. Referred to street committee.

Of J. R. King for a wineroom license at 100 West Peters street. Referred to police committee.

Of Thomas W. Keltner, for damages to property on Magnolia street, caused by grading street. Referred to street committee.

Of M. Rogan and others, for work on Rock street. Referred to street committee.

Of F. M. Coker and others, for sewer from the Boulevard to Fort street. Referred to sewer committee.

Of J. T. Robinson and others, to have Terry street opened from Jones to Rawson street. Referred to street committee.

Of citizens, for crossing on Formwaldt street junction at Whitehall. Referred to street committee.

Of Robert Richardson, colored, for the return of street tax and business license, etc., he being a cripple. Referred to tax committee.

Of T. M. Moore, for an engine at 11 Butler street. Referred to fire department committee.

Of F. M Coker and others, for a grade on old Wheat street. Referred to street committee.

Of N. Weber, for free license to sell and clean clothing. Referred to relief committee.

Of M. J. Clarke and others, to have Crumley street repaired from Washington street to Capitol avenue. Referred to the street committee.

Of G. H. Hinds and others, for lights on Richardson and Windsor streets. Referred to gas committee.

Of L. C. Wells and others, to open Robbins alley from Hightower to Wells street. Referred to the street committee.

Of Annie E. Stephens for damages to property from grading East Cain street. Referred to the street committee.

Of citizens, for work on Solomon and Martin streets. Referred to street committee.

Of J. W. Rankin and others to lay sidewalks and purdown curbing on Georgia aveuue, from Capitol avenue to Grant's park. Referred to street committee.

Of J. R. Ellis for damages to lot on Spring street, between Parker and Mills, caused by grading. Referred to claims committee.

Of Fire Annihilator company for free license for canvassers. Referred to tax committee with power to act.

Of the Georgia Railroad and Banking company for erection of iron trestle for south bank of railroad at Calhoun street at crossing. Referred to street committee.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The fire department committee made favorable reports upon the petitions for building permits by Max Kutz, 52 Whitehall street; Charles Vetters, 81 Whitehall street; D. J. Ray, 97 E. Hunter street; Atlanta Artillery, 72 Marietta street; J. H. Peacock, 166 Luckie street; Atlanta Gaslight company to build a coal shed. Adopted.

The street committee reported adversely upon the paper of S. P. Richards, complaining at the manner of laying sidewalks; also adversely upon the resolution placing guttering in Windsor street; also adversely upon the paper of J. B. Corbally, complaining about the sidewalks on Smith street; also adversely upon the petition for work on Gregg street. The same committee recommended that $125 be expended in work on Ormond street; also favorably upon the resolution placing macadam on Richardson street; also favorably upon petition of the Metropolitan Street Railroad company to use steam motors.

The same committee reported adversely upon the petition to have the name of Ella street changed; also recommended that a crossing be laid on the east side of Peachtree street, at a cost of $160; also that $25 be expended on East Baker street; also adversely upon the petition for work on Pratt street; also that $100 be expended on Randolph street; also adversely upon the petition to open Cox street; also recommend that $200 be expended on Foundry street; also recommend that $150 be expended on North Avenue; also recommended that $90 be expended in a stone crossing at intersection of Cone and Luckie streets; also that $200 be spent for sidewalks on Williams street; also that $80 be spent in lower sidewalk on Stonewall street; also that $300 be spent on Green's Ferry street.

The sewer committee reported favorably upon the resolution authorizing the expenditure of $7,000, in the extension of the mineral branch sewer, also the gas house sewer.

The police committee recommended that the petition of Geo. Henderson, asking that blowing locomotive whistles be prohibited in the city limits. The same committee recommended that a wine room license be granted J. C. Suttles, at 109 West Peters street.

The claim committee reported adversely upon the petitions of the west end and Atlanta street railroad for $200 damages to mule by being run over by hook and ladder truck. Adopted; also recommended that the mayor make a quit claim deed to the German Lutheran church to all its property taken for street improvement, except the vacant triangular portion thereof, which is retained by the city for work done. Adopted; also that a check of $175 be passed upon in favor of W. C. Bellamy.

The tax committee recommended that the Georgia Cadets be exempt from street tax for 1886. Adopted; also that Georgia Pacific railroad telegraph company's tax be reduced same as last year.

The gas committee recommended a gas lamp on Martin street between Hunter and Fair; also corner Morris and Jackson and Morris and Boulevard; also that a gasoline lamp be placed corner Haynes and Magnolia; also a gas lamp on Highland avenue.

The relief committee reported favorably upon the petition of Wash Williams for a free license to cobble shoes; also upon the petition of W. L. Mehaffey for a free license to peddle; adversely upon the petition of T. S. Martin for a free license to run a dray.

RESOLUTIONS AND ORDINANCES.

By Mr. Angier—An ordinance repealing so much of an ordinance recently adopted as requires females to attend police court. Adopted.

By Mr. Angier—An ordinance requiring large gates to open inwardly. Tabled.

By Mr. Allen—That Fair and Gullatt streets be graded by the chain-gang. Referred to street committee.

By Mr. Rice—That guttering be placed on both sides of East Ellis street from Peachtree to Calhoun street. Adopted.

By Mr. Rice—That brick sidewalks be laid on Spring street from Simpson to Hunnicutt avenue. Referred to street committee.

By Mr. Hemphill—Be it ordained by the mayor and general council that the grade as shown by red line on profile of North avenue this day submitted by the city engineer, from West Peachtree to Marietta street be adopted as the permanent grade. Adopted.

By Mr. Tanner—That brick sidewalk be laid on west side of Thompson street, between Peters and Nelson. Referred to street committee.

By Mr. Tanner—That sidewalks be put down on Chapel street from Mangum to Larkin. Referred to street committee.

By Mr. Tanner—That sidewalks be put down on Stonewall street from Walker to Chapel. Referred to street committee.

By Mr. Mitchell—That gas lamps be placed on Smith, McDaniel and Richardson streets, in such number as the gas committee think proper, in place of the gasoline lamps. Referred to gas committee.

By Mr. Tanner—That sidewalks be put down on Castleberry street, from Forsyth to Central railroad. Referred to street committee.

By Mr. Kinyon—That owners of lots abutting on each side of Fair street be required to lay sidewalks between Peters and Walker streets. Referred to street committee.

By Mr. Bell—That sidewalks be laid in front of Third Baptist church, on Jones avenue, 110 feet. Adopted.

By Mr. Boynton—That guttering be placed on east side of Windsor street, from Rawson running north, to connect with guttering already partly laid on said street, at a cost $25. Adopted.

By Mr. Bell—That six benches be purchased for use of council chamber, at a cost of twenty-seven dollars. Adopted.

By Mr. Greene—That gasoline lamp, corner Hood and Rawson and corner Hood and Ira be replaced with gas. Adopted.

Why pay fifty cents for a bottle of Liniment when you can buy Salvation Oil for 25 cents?

TAX OFFICERS TAKE NOTICE.

Delinquents Given Ten Days in Which to File Their Bonds.

The official bonds of the tax collectors in Baker, Bryan, Coffee and Wilcox counties and the tax receivers in Bryan, Coffee and Wilcox counties were received at the executive department yesterday just in time to be excluded from the following order issued by the governor last evening:

Whereas, the comptroller general has notified this department that the tax collectors and tax receivers elect in the following counties have not filed their official bonds, to-wit: in the counties of Decatur, Irwin, Madison, Murray, Putnam, Union and Towns, and that the tax collector of Dodge county, and the tax receiver of Polk county are in like default, it is

Ordered: That said officers file their said bonds with the comptroller general on or before Thursday the 17th day of March, instant, or that they show cause on that day why their offices should not be declared vacant and steps taken to fill the vacancies according to law. It is further

Ordered that each of said officers be served with a copy of this order. J. B. GORDON,
By the governor: Governor.
J. W. WARREN, Sec'y. Ex. Dept.

The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of Hood's Sarsaparilla makes this medicine different from others and superior to them all. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co. Lowell, Mass.

The Reception Tonight.

The reception committee of the Young Men's Christian association give another one of those pleasant receptions tonight, which are tendered to the members and their lady friends every month. Orion Frazee will give an exhibition in modeling in clay, and also show how sculpturing is done. There will be several medalions on exhibition, both ideal and those from natural subjects. There will also be a fine literary and musical programme besides. After the programme the remainder of the evening will be spent socially. The following is the programme:

PROGRAMME.

Overture	Y. M. C. A. Orchestra
Vocal solo	Mrs. R. H. Richards, Jr
Modeling in clay	Orion Frazee
Piano solo	Mrs. Henry Hart
Reading	Thomas W. Austin
Vocal solo	Mr. E. E. Holloway
Duet—Piano	Mrs. Henry Hart, Mrs. J. E. Harding
Selection	Orchestra

Wretched, Indeed,

Are those whom a confirmed tendency to biliousness, subject to the various and changeful symptoms indicative of liver complaint. Nausea, sick headache, constipation, furred tongue, an unpleasant breath, a dull or sharp pain in the neighborhood of the affected organ, impurity of the blood and loss of appetite, signalize it as one of the most distressing as it is one of the most common, of maladies. There is, however, a benign specific for the disease and all its unpleasant manifestations. It is the concurrent testimony of the public and the medical profession, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicine which achieves results speedily felt, thorough and benign. Besides rectifying liver disorder, it invigorates the feeble, conquers kidney and bladder complaints, and hastens the convalescence of those recovering from enfeebling diseases. Moreover, it is the grand specific for fever and ague.

She.

By H. Rider Haggard, at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street.

BUILDING, OR LAND TO BUILD

A business building, upon corner preferred, is wanted by Atlanta Newspaper Union, 24 S. Broad Street. 3t

She.

Have you read it? Price 20c; by mail 25c. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

We with much pleasure direct attention to the card of L. J. & A. W. Hill, advertising their magnificent herd of registered Jersey cattle for sale on Wednesday, the 9th of March, at 10 o'clock a. m. The sale will take place in this city at the livery stable of Mr. F. M. Stewart, on Alabama street, between Broad and Forsyth streets. In this herd will doubtless be found the best bred animals ever offered our people.

If you wish bargains—splendid animals at reasonable prices and on reasonable terms—attend the sale.

Remember the time, Wednesday, 9th of March, at 10 o'clock a. m.

She.

The second edition has arrived at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street.

The largest and cheapest stock all grades furniture ever shown in the south at T. C. F. H. I. G. for cash or on monthly payments. Genuine silk plush suits at actual factory prices. P. H. SNOOK.

The Pretty Cottage on the Hill

Has not yet been sold, although several offers have been made. It is a bargain. Beautiful lot 75x200 feet. Is only half block from car line. Price $2,100; on liberal terms Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

Notice to Coal Dealers and Manufacturers.

We can fill orders promply at mine prices for Glen Mary steam and lump coal. J. C. Wilson & Co., sole agents. Telephone 312.

sun tues thu sat

Stamps for sale at Constitution. Business office open all day.

100 $2 WASHING MACHINES FREE.—To introduce them in Atlanta. If you want one send at once to Monarch Laundry Works, 89 Randolph St., Chicago Illinois.

Sheffield, Alabama.

The First National bank of Sheffield, of which Mr. Chas. D. Woodson is president, has just issued a neat pamphlet on Sheffield, its locality, advantages, progress and prospects. It is a concise history of Sheffield and will prove interesting to those contemplating investment in Alabama.

Don't Forget the Auction Sale

Of the Sims property, March 17th, 3 p. m. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

The Best and Cheapest College.

Over 100 young men from 18 states entered the Commercial college of Kentucky university the past month. This college received the highest honor and gold medal at the World's exposition, over all other colleges, for system of book-keeping and business education, including financiering, mining and cotton books. It is situated in the beautiful, healthy, and renowned city, Lexington, Ky., accessible by the leading railroads. Arrange now to enter this college during the spring and summer months, as students can enter at any time. Read advertisement of this college in another column, and write for particulars to its president, Wilbur R. Smith, Lexington, Ky.

She.

By H. Rider Haggard, the most sensational novel of the day, at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street.

Lovely Embroidered Tobogganns just received, at Miss Mary Ryan's, 45 Whitehall street.

She.

The most sensational novel of the day. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

Livery Stables.

The finest Carriages, Landaus, Berlin Coaches and first-class Vehicles of every description. Prices to suit the times, at Chambers & Co's.

8p-1m.

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Fine Display of the Season's Productions.

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CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS
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PORTRAITS OF UNRIVALLED BEAUTY. INCOMPARABLE POSING. High Art PRODUCTIONS. ORIGINATORS AND LEADERS. LIFE SIZE PORTRAITURE. IVIE STUDIO. F. LEAR, MANAGER.

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Been selling for the past several seasons, and there is none better.

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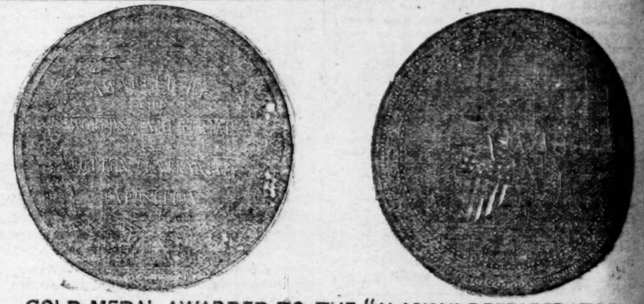
All kinds Cement, Plaster Paris, Sewer Pipe, Terra Cotta Chimney Tops, Stove Thimbles, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Cypress and Pine Shingles, Plasterers Hair, Marble Dust and White Sand.

No. 8 Loyd Street, Near Markham House, Atlanta, Georgia.

8th pg



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Engines Repaired and Cylinders recored without removing them from their place. BY SPECIAL TOOLS. Satisfaction Guaranteed. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

MEATS ROASTED IN THEIR OWN JUICES, BY USING THE

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FOUND EXCLUSIVELY ON THE

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There is not a cooking apparatus made using the Solid Oven Door, but that loses in weight of meats is from twenty-five to forty per cent. of the meat roasted. In other words, a rib of beef, weighing ten pounds if roasted medium to well-done will lose three pounds. The same roasted in the Charter Oak Range using the Wire Gauze Oven Door loses about one pound.

To allow meat to shrink is to lose a large portion of its juices and flavor. The fibres do not separate, and it becomes tough, tasteless and unpalatable.

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jan15—dly sun tues thu satwky e o w

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

ATLANTA, Ga., December 19 1886

On and after this date passenger trains will run daily, unless marked †, which are daily except Sunday.

Leave Atlanta	* 6 35 a m	* 6 30 p m	* 8 00 a m	* 2 00 p m
Arrive Barnesville	* 8 49 a m	* 9 04 p m	.....	* 4 04 p m
Arrive Macon	* 10 10 a m	* 10 40 p m	* 5 35 a m	* 5 45 p m
Arrive Columbus	* 3 02 p m	.....	.....	.....
Arrive Montgomery	* 7 09 p m	.....	.....	.....
Arrive Eufaula	* 3 50 p m	.....	.....	.....
Arrive Albany	* 2 45 p m	.....	* 10 50 a m	* 10 08 p m
Arrive Millen	* 2 08 a m	* 3 00 a m	.....	.....
Arrive Augusta	* 4 45 p m	* 6 15 a m	.....	.....
Arrive Savannah	* 5 00 p m	* 8 55 a m	.....	.....

Passengers for Sylvania, Sandersville, Wrightsville, Milledgeville, Eatonton, Tennessee, Cherry, Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Bonna Vista, Blakely and Clayton should take the 6:35 a. m. train.

Leave Barnesville	* 6 56 p m	* 6 29 p m	* 8 33 p m	* 10 54 a m
Leave Macon	* 8 20 p m	* 8 25 a m	.....	* 9 10 a m
Leave Columbus	* 11 15 a m	.....	.....	.....
Leave Montgomery	* 7 40 a m	.....	.....	.....
Leave Eufaula	* 10 49 a m	.....	.....	.....
Leave Albany	* 11 55 p m	.....	* 3 57 p m	* 5 00 a m
Leave Millen	* 12 56 p m	* 11 15 a m	.....	.....
Leave Augusta	* 10 20 p m	* 9 30 p m	.....	.....
Leave Savannah	* 10 00 p m	* 8 20 p m	.....	.....
Arrive Atlanta	* 9 00 p m	* 4 27 a m	* 12 15 a m	* 1 05 p m

Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Atlanta, Macon and Columbus.

Tickets to all points and sleeping car berths on sale at Union Depot office, Atlanta.

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By using COTT'S ONE-COAT BUGGY PAINT. Paint Friday, run it to Church Sunday. Six Fashionable Shades: Black, Maroon, Vermilion, Olive Lake, Brewster and Wagon Greens. No Varnishing necessary. Dries hard with a high Gloss. Tip top for Chairs, Furniture, Baby Carriages, Front Doors, Store Fronts, etc. Will send enough to paint your Buggy upon receipt of One Dollar, and warrant it to wear. Discount to the Trade.

feb22—d1m J. W. PRANKE & CO., Hardware, Atlanta, Ga.

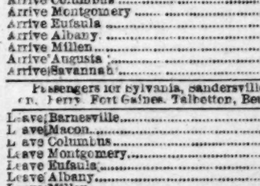
Dissolution Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between Wilson & Stiff is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. H. Stiff retiring. Mr. W. T. Wilson will continue the business at 10 Marietta street, to whom all payments due the firm should be made; he also assuming all liabilities.

W. T. WILSON,
J. H. STIFF.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM OF WILSON & Stiff I desire to return my thanks for the liberal patronage of the public and bespeak for my late partner, Captain W. T. Wilson, a continuance of the same.

Respectfully,
March 7—3t. J. H. STIFF.



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